ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

No. 28753—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	Saturday. 24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 2nd	June 30th	July 28th.
,, 16th	July 14th	August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 23, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—23, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st June, noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 26th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th May, 1892. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
A STEAMER	....	31st May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th May, 1892. Agents.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
†* IONIA	5503	E. Boyle	26th May for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellingo	2nd June ,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June ,, Liverpool or Plymouth.
* LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July ,, Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3079	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

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Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 20, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

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THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

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Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

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IMPURE WATER IS ONE OF THE CHIEF SOURCES OF
TYPHOID FEVER AND CHOLERA.

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REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III., and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

THEY are constructed on the most Scientific Principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	as.	Credit Prices. Rs.	as.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—				
No. 000 Half-gallon size	9	8	10	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	11	0	12	0
,, 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11	8	13	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	13	8	15	4
,, 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0	17	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	17	0	19	8
,, 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0	22	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	23	8	26	0
,, 2 Five-gallon size	27	0	30	0
,, 3 Six-gallon size	34	0	39	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2	0 to 5	0	

Coir coverings for above at following charges:—½ Gallon, Rs. 2; 1½ Gallon, Rs. 3; 2½ Gallon, Rs. 4.

Owing to the Unsatisfactory State of Exchange, the above Prices are advanced 10 Per Cent.

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ITALIAN WINES.	Qts. Rs. a.
Barolo, finest Red Wine	22 8
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Choice Chablis, White Wine, good Body, Dinner	23 0	12 8
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	Qts.	
Barsac, fine Rich Character	23 0	..
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Price per dozen ....Rs. 0 12.

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PREPARED from the original Formula of a well-known Bombay Physician. It has been used by old Indians for the last thirty years, and always with excellent results. It gives to that troublesome body—THE LIVER—just the "stirring up" it requires without disturbing the general system. To sufferers from "SPLEEN," it can be recommended as about the only remedy that can be taken with the certainty of relief.

Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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PLATINUM SOLUTION,
FOR PRINTING IN BLACK AND WHITE.

THIS Liquid has simply to be Painted on any White Paper and allowed to dry; it is then ready for Printing, after which two minutes suffices to tone and fix the print.

Per Bottle, Rs. 5, with Directions.

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DYSPEPSIA AND ITS CURE.

INDIGESTION

Makes life unbearable, and thousands of sufferers will be delighted to know that it has been and is

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Our Paparidine, which is made from later discoveries in the World of Materia Medica, of medicines that have proved invaluable for this complaint.

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Is almost a specific as the following extracts will show:—

TESTIMONIALS:—

"About this PAPARIDINE (Digestive Fluid) of yours, I derived immense benefit from its use, and after taking four or five bottles, I left it off, and have BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM INDIGESTION FOR NEARLY THREE MONTHS.... Your Paparidine is the only thing that has ever done me good.... I recommended your medicine to a young lady, who has been a MARTYR TO DYSPEPSIA. FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS, could not touch meat, and for the past three weeks she has BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM ATTACKS.

"I feel that it is my duty to make known the benefit I have received by using your "PAPARIDINE," which has COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DYSPEPSIA.

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I STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT TO ANY PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DYSPEPSIA AS IT IS A POSITIVE CURE."

Price Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

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WANTED THREE OVERSEERS. Salary Rs. 60 to 100 Babasai according to qualifications. Apply to the Undersigned with testimonials before the 1st June next. L. C. E's having experience in British Public Works Department preferred.

MARTAND WAMAN,
Executive Engineer, Special Duty.
Baroda Municipal Office, 24th May, 1892.

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Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

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FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY NEXT,
MAY 27TH, 28TH, 30TH AND 31ST.
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En route to Australia Per P. and O. S. S. Malwa, leaving here June 2nd.

TO-NIGHT. FRIDAY,
CELLIER'S ROMANTIC OPERA,
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SATURDAY,
SOLOMON'S LAST OPERA,
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MONDAY,
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST OPERA,
"THE GONDOLIERS."

TUESDAY,
GILBERT AND CELLIER'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
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Prices:—Stalls Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Re. 1-8; Pit, Re. 1. Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Doors open 8-30 p.m., Commence at 9 p.m.

P. W. WILLARD,
Apollo Hotel.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 26th May, 1892.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN MACLEAN," arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th May, 1892.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th June next, offers for the PURCHASE of any quantity out of 5 LOTS of OLD MATERIAL consisting of Fish plates, Bolts, and Nuts, Spikes, Tie Bars and Coiled Keys, aggregating about 148 tons, now lying in the Store Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon; also 500 tons old Cast Iron Borings at Loco: Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts, weighed over and delivered on the spot) must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rupees 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1892.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition, Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality, from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

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PASSENGERS leaving Homeward can have Second-hand Books on favourable terms at BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, opposite General Post Office, Bombay.

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WANTED, AT ONCE, a fortnightly Correspondent or News-Letter WRITER, for an Up-country Paper. Apply stating Terms to "500," care of WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

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TO LET.—A Comfortable House, suitable for one or two Bachelors, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

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MUSCATEL RAISINS.—Just unpacked. Best for Table use. Per lb. Annas 12. Per Box of 3 lb. Rs. 3 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

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ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLES.—To close account, some English-made BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, very strong and reliable; sold Cheap, by R. N. RUSTOMJI, 35, Church Gate Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the TYPES of the BRITISH ARMY and NAVY. Sizes 10 by 12 by 6 by 4. To be had at O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

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£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

18, Nothingham Place, York Gate, Regents' Park, N. W.—Visitors to London will find elegant accommodation, with First Class Board, at the above address. The house is situated in a most central position, being only two minutes' walk from Baker Street Station and within easy access to all Theatres. Highly recommended For Terms, &c., apply to Miss FURRELL, 18, Nottingham Place.

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CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FOR SALE.—NAGUR'S Patent World Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, CHESTS, Patent Key Detective Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c. Safes by all English and Foreign makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 62, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

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COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospital.

No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.

T. F. PEDLEY, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

Rangoon.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 31st May, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following Business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association; to elect 5 Members of the Committee in place of those who retire from office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; and to elect an additional Member of Committee under Rule V.

III.—To alter Rule IV. of the Association as follows:—The latter portion after the word "Factories" to be DELETED, and the following substituted:—

"And for other Factories at Rs. 10 for every lakh of money expended on Machinery, Buildings, or Land."

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.......................Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Muncharam Purbhoodass the following goods—

E S & Co. 1521 S L B } 3000-1—2 cases white Drill, 27" by 40-42 yds.
do. 1464 } 3053-60, 3121-27 —15 cases white mulls, 39 by 18-19 yds.
do. 1490 } 3452-61, 3462-71 —20 cases white jacconets, 37-38 by 18-19 yds.
do. 1491 } 3506-13, 3514-20 —15 " " " "
do. 1520 } 1331-33—3 .. white gauze 35 by 40 yds.
do. 1561 } 3589-93—5 .. white cambrics 38 by 18-18½ yds.
E S & Co. B } 369-81—4 .. white jacconets 36-37 by 18-19 yds.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 27, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF RIPPING SAW, SHAFTINGS, POSTS, BEAMS, IRON PLATED TEA SETS, &c.

Under instructions from J. P. Watson, Esq., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite the Cathedral), the surplus store, consisting ripping saw with bench, fly wheels, iron shafting with pulleys, posts, beams, planks, teak lader, iron press, gram box, iron pipes, lead pipe, plated tea sets, tank, C. I. bracket, iron bed, grating, teak frames, weather frames, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 27, 1892.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage anna.

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PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE,

FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.
WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers).......................Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers).......................Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket ....6 for Rs. 12-8
White Ground, Coloured Stripes, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket 6 for Rs. 13-8

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

IN consequence of an acknowledged paucity of high class TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL TOBACCO this season, I have ventured a new departure in Cigars, and respectfully ask attention to the special select parcel of

DUTCH CIGARS

I have just imported to meet the anticipated demand for a MILD, WELL FLAVORED Cigar, of EASY DRAUGHT and FINISHED APPEARANCE at a REASONABLE PRICE. To effect a ready introduction I am quoting these at from

Rs. 3 AND UPWARD PER 100.

The special attention of MESS PRESIDENTS and HONORARY SECRETARIES of Clubs is respectfully requested to these Cigars, which have all the character of a Genuine Havannah at a minimum of cost.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 607,229
REST .... " 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SCRAP IRON, TIMBER, FIREWOOD, TOOLS, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., a large quantity of scrap iron, timber, firewood and tools of various descriptions, in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Rampart Row, close to the premises of Messrs. Rose and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome American 11 stops organ by Smith's American Organ Company of Boston, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of T. A. BULKLEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

6 casks of claret.

A few cases of superior Australian wines, consisting of hock, burgundy, and claret in quarts and pints.

A few jeweller's plate glass show cases, mahogany show case, glass cupboard, office table, chairs, cupboard, Vienna double door large iron safe with secret drawers on stand, jewel cases, silver buttons studs, &c.

1 case vegetable flower and fruit seeds.

6 reams carbon paper.

By order of Thucker Jootha Canjee and on account and at the risk of Mooltanee Thakordass Futeychund—

32 bales each 100 lbs grey T cloth of the Coorla (Wadia's) Mill, Begum stamp, No. 5500.

On account and at the risk of Huridass Gokuldass of Vadni Gady—

H G 60069-131, 60194-225 } 125 kegs alizarine red, 20 per cent.
60152-93, 60258-318 } 125 " " 16 per cent.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 strong serviceable dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works,

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, behind the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of H. VOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, (next door to Messrs. Geyer & Co.), a large stock of miscellaneous goods consisting of albums, games, tennis bats, foot-balls, perambulators, bassinets, go-carts, glove stretchers, napkin rings, jewellery, brushes of all sorts, porcelain flowers, platedware, electroplated spoons and forks, 15-day clocks, musical boxes, travelling billiard tables, writing cases, air gun and pistols, children's folding chairs, leather goods, and a lot of other novelties and fancy articles, also large English marble-top side-board, large cupboards, plate glass, show cases, &c. &c.

Goods will be on view from Monday, the 30th inst.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DADUR ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 4th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Nurbudabai, wife of Bhikajee Hurry Golatkar, and on account and at the risk of Muddun Juggonnath Mhatre and Gunput Juggonnath Mhatre, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of May, 1888, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 8th day of August, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, being a portion of the oart, commonly called Dukankhan, with the newly built messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of a passage leading from Dadar Road, in the district and within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards and 29 decimals or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Keshow Ramchandra, on the west by the passage of the oart, on the south by the property of Pandurang Jugonnath, and on the north by the property of Waman Bhasker, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1459, and the said hereditaments and premises is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Y Ward No. 3214 (4) and Street No. 678C, and which said land, hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 27, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WILD TURMERIC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mandvi Katha Bajal, by order and in the godowns of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., and on account and risk of Kessowjee Vassonjee—

131 bags wild turmeric.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 279, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," best platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, American hanging and wall kerosine lamps, iron bedsteads, a handsome, strong Calcutta-built victoria in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. KIRKBRIDE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

An invoice of saddlery, sets of English single harness, Martingales, bridles, &c., also about 65 sets of Telephones.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built 4 seated barouche in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong second hand mail phaeton with brake.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 do. Grey Arab galloway, quiet in saddle.
1 handsome strong victoria with serviceable coach-box.
1 nice strong second-hand Madras built victoria in good order, with strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse and set of single harness.
1 nice useful mail phaeton, suitable for single horse and pair, in sound condition, leather hood and apron in capital order, with shafts and pole.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, below Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs, and pictures, &c., the property of W. T. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at 3rd Bhoiwada Street, near Sri Jeewanjee Maharaj's Temple.

Under the order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 4th May, 1892, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the building standing thereon, with privies attached thereto, situate lying, and being in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the 3rd Bhoiwada Street, near Shri Jeewanjee Maharaj's Temple, containing by admeasurement 457-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Ward C. Nos. 5455, 5456, and Street Nos. 1 and 41, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the public passage, on the south by the property of Shri Jeewanjee Maharaj, on the east by half gully and the property of Bombay Nagar Visa caste, and on the west by the property of the said Jeewanjee Maharaj, which said hereditaments are in the occupation of the tenants of the Trustees for the time being of the said Nagar Visa caste.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Vussonjee Heerjee Joshi, director of the Union S. & W. Co., Ld.—

40 shares of Rs. 1,000 paid-up of the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Administrators and Administratrix of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on, WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Road, Parel, next door to Government House, the whole of the household furniture, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, tables, chairs, cupboards, iron, safes, bedsteades, almiras, chest of drawers, carpets, large pier glasses in gilt frame, large English clocks by McCabe, Savory and Sons, and other makers, handsome 3, 4, 5 and 6-lights hanging argand lamps, globe lamps, and many other sundry articles.

The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th prox. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. R. Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, and handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. SAWYERS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 27, 1892.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,030
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	..	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	255 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	500	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	130
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	98
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	51
Do.	Prf. 1,00		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	1 0	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2.	Rs. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	30
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xl
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	475 500
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	1300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	450
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	115
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart		1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xl
Anglo-Indian	3,345	100	100	5	84
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	5,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	980	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1035
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1440
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1220
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	659

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-14
Carolas	„	228
Mexican Dollars	„	222-8
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„	305
Bar Silver	„	106-8
Gold Leaf	„	26-6 for 15th June
Bar Gold, English	„	24-13 for 15th July
Bar Australian	„	24-10
Bar Bombay	„	24-10
Bar Pekin	„	24-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	108 15-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	104¾ nom.
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	117
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	240
Port Trust Bonds	105¼

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English mail steamer.
Novelty Theatre, the Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Britannia (s), from Glasgow; and Ethelgonda (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Clan Maclean (s), and Etolia (s), from Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rheinfels (s), for Hamburg, &c.; Nizam (s), and Formosa (s), China, &c.; Ionia (s), Antwerp; Lindula (s), and Madura (s), Calcutta, &c.

Polo.—There will be no game to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Clan Macneil entered the dock yesterday and the s.s. Albion left it on Wednesday and the s.s. Rheinfels yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Oaklands and Britannia entered and the s.s. Nizam and Formosa left the dock yesterday.

Disappearance of a Child-Wife.—Billoo Siddoo, residing at Grant Road, has made a report to the police that his wife, named Jiji, about 14 years of age, left home, on Tuesday morning, to go to her work at a mill, and has not since returned.

Explosion of a Sewer Gas.—On Wednesday afternoon, whilst Dhurma Maloo, a Municipal labourer, was cleansing a gutter in the Bazaar Gate Street, he had his left foot slightly burnt by a sudden explosion of gas. He was removed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital.

A Case of Poisoning.—On Wednesday evening, an old *Fakeer* was found lying unconscious in the Victoria Gardens, and was taken to the J. J. Hospital where it was discovered that he was suffering from *dhatura* poisoning. Whether the poison was self-administered or by somebody else has not yet been ascertained.

Reported Theft.—Dyabhoy Ragunath, living on the second floor of a house, at Bhooleswar, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 1,100, in currency notes and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 400, from a cupboard in his room. His suspicion rests on a servant, who has absconded since the discovery of the theft.

The Nariad Collision.—Mr. Mohonlal Gulabram writes to us:—In your issue of Tuesday you gave the names of those injured in the collision, which occurred, on Saturday night, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, at Nariad. My name does not appear in this list, but I regret to say that I travelling as a second-class passenger, ticket No. B2255, was cut on the head, and had also my hand injured.

A False Charge.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Shureefabee, a Mahomedan woman, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having stolen gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 104, the property of her father, Hayatkhan, on Wednesday last. The father laid the charge of theft against his daughter and on the police making enquiries they found the charge was false. The Magistrate sentenced the complainants to pay a fine of Rs. 25, which, if recovered, he ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

Killed by a Snake-Bite.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Dharavi, touching the death of Choorula Nathoo Chapani, aged 16 years. On Wednesday morning, the lad went to a water-pipe to drink water, when he was bitten by a cobra concealed under a board, near the water-pipe. The parents of the unfortunate lad refused to send their son to the hospital, but had recourse to a native doctor and some snake-charmers, which proved to be of no avail, and the lad died, at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Attacking a Ship's Captain.—The suggestion which Mr. Cooper made, on Wednesday, to the khalasis of the s. s. Madura that they sould proceed against the officers if they suffered ill-treatment was acted upon. The Captain, however, was acquitted of the charge by Mr. Cooper, yesterday. The serang and eighteen members of the crew were charged with refusing duty on board, and to proceed to sea with the Captain. Mr. Cooper sentenced the serang to undergo hard labour for five weeks, and each of his companions to two weeks. It is understood they will be paid off after doing their imprisonment.

Theft of Lead.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Nursoo Shewa was prosecuted by Inspector Wilson on a charge of being in possession of stolen property, namely, a quantity of lead, valued at Rs. 10. The evidence showed that the prisoner was arrested at Lower Colaba with the property, for the lawful possession of which he could not give a satisfactory explanation. He mentioned several persons' names from whom he received it, but they denied knowledge of it. It was eventually ascertained that the lead had been stolen from a contractor's hut. Prisoner was committed to jail for two months.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, bandmaster, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Lancers	Cornaught	Godfrey.
Overture	Le Fidele Berger	Adam.
Bolero	Io Son la Rosa	Mariani.
Valse	La Plus Belle	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Sultan of Mocha	Cellier.
Polka	Drink, Puppy, Drink	D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Striking a Policeman.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Joghi Bhicka, a youth of eighteen, was charged by Inspector Nolan with resisting a police officer in the execution of his duty on the 19th instant. Ladhoo Ramjee, a sepoy in the C Division, the complaining witness, deposed that on the day in question a carriage was going along the Kalbadevie-road when the horse stumbled through suddenly receiving a lash of the whip from the driver. A crowd of people collected, including the prisoner who was inquiring with another spectator as to what was the cause of the animal's fall. When complainant told the people to disperse the accused remonstrated with him and struck the policeman in the face with a glass. The blow inflicted two incised wounds that received medical dressing. The offender was arrested. The Magistrate, taking into consideration his youth and the excited state of mind, inflicted a penalty of Rs. 20, or in default one month's imprisonment.

A Thief caught red-handed.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Nujmoodin Natha was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of wearing apparels, valued at Rs. 88, the property of Sahebjan, a woman, living at Khetwadi. Early on Wednesday morning, the accused broke into the prosecutrix's house during her absence at her brother's house, where she had gone to spend a few days, and forcing open a box by means of a large nail, he stole the wearing apparel, but as he was about to leave the house, a neighbour, named Allarakhi, heard some noise in the room and excited by curiosity she went to the prosecutrix's room, and on seeing the doors open she raised an alarm. An Irani shop-keeper, on hearing her cries, came and secured the accused, who was subsequently made over to the police. The accused, in his defence, stated that he was passing by the road, when Allarakhi, who bore some old grudge against him called out "thief, thief," and had him arrested. He was quite innocent and the woman, Allarakhi, had maliciously laid the false charge against him to bring him into trouble. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Shocking Suicides.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Asha, wife of Rama, a Municipal servant. The deceased was married to Rama about eight or nine years ago. She had no issue. The deceased and her husband always quarrelled with each other owing to the ill-treatment, which she received at his hands and the deceased frequently ran away from her husband's house. On the 9th instant, the unfortunate woman had a quarrel with her husband, and in a fit of passion jumped out of a window on the first storey of her house into the street receiving serious injuries. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that her spine had been fractured. In the hospital she stated that she attempted to commit suicide because she was outraged by a man, named Chimniah. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Blaney held another inquest, at Chinch Bunder, Nowroji Hill, touching the death of Bhimee, wife of Sayajee, a cart-driver. The deceased had been suffering from fever and cough for a long time past. She used to say that she was tired of her life and would one day commit suicide. Yesterday morning she jumped out of her window and fell to the ground from a height of 40 feet, and was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, while in an unsound state of mind.

The Portuguese and the Queen's Birth-day.—A very large number of the members of the Bombay Portuguese community assembled on Tuesday last, at Matharpacady, at the invitation of the Matharpacady Croquet Club, headed by Mr. M. F. Azavedo, to celebrate the anniversary of the Birth-day of her Majesty Queen Victoria. A *soiree* was held, and the spot chosen for the occasion was converted into a regular fairy-land by the artistic decorations carried out by Messrs. John M. Pereira and Marshal Lopes. Mr. Joseph Baptista, L. C. E., of the Forest Department, proposed the toast of the day in a very neat and appropriate speech, in the course of which he observed that in her domestic life the Queen was held up to us as a perfect type of true womanhood in all the characterics of a wife, mother, and friend. As a Sovereign she displayed much intelligence and great knowledge of her duties. Her own life has been one full of joy and full of sorrow and, therefore, she was in a position to understand the feelings of a human heart in all the various circumstances of life. No wonder her sympathy for the poor and sorrowing was so singularly genuine. She is altogether a singular Sovereign. He briefly reviewed her unspotted life and memorable reign, referring to progress, railways, &c., and showed that she enjoyed a very unique position in the estimation of the world and the love of her subjects. The toast was received with cheers—the young men of Matharpacady playing the National Anthem.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 24th May were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 22nd 9 feet 1 inch against 13 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops almost over. Spring crops flourishing. Kharif operations in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder insufficient.

Shikarpur.—Cotton crops flourishing. Preparation for kharif crops in progress. Locusts in one taluka causing no damage. Fodder insufficient. River 5 feet against 10 feet 2 inches on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress. Rice seedlings being sown in talukas Guni, Badin, and Tando-Bago. Cattle lean owing to insufficiency of fodder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif operations commenced. Crickets appeared in 2 dehs of taluka Jacobabad.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of mung crops commenced. Flights of locusts observed in Khipra and Sanghar talukas, causing no damage. Mithrau Canal opened on 12th.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 21st May).—Land being manured for early kharif crops. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Preparation of land continues. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 21st May).—Manuring of land in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Broach.—Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Preparation of land for cultivation in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Kandesh.—Thrashing of bajri, jowari, tur, wheat, gram and other grains completed. Preparations for next season continue. Condition o fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rab-burning still in progress in Nasik and Peit. Land being prepared for the ensuing season. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock fair in 8 talukas, middling in Dindori and bad in Sisnar. Want of water for cattle in Malegaon and Peint. Fodder-supply insufficient in Peint. Prices of wheat and bajri rising in Yeola and Kalvan.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 18th to 20th, 2° warm on 21st and 3° warm from 22nd to 24th. Vapour in air normal from 18th to 21st, afterwards excessive. Abnormal wind northerly on 18th, southerly on 22nd and 23rd. Wind normal on all other days.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Kolhapur.—On May 21st aggregate persons on works: Professional Agency 10,192; Civil Agency 1,289.

Ratnagiri.—Preparation for monsoon crops nearly finished.

Poona.—Land being prepared for the next season throughout the district. Fodder and water-supply insufficient. Prices steady. Number of people on relief works 868.

Ahmednagar.—Land being prepared for the next season throughout the district. Agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains steady, except in Nevasa, where the price of jowari is rising.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 21st May).—Land being prepared for the next season. Sugar-cane plantations in Barsi in good condition. Fodder supply insuficient. Agricultural stock not good. Scarcity of water in Sangola and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Slight rain in Tasgaon. Preparation of land for next season continues. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Khanapur, Man, Khatav and Tasgaon. Prices stationary. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling. On Civil Agency relief works in Javli Taluka 18, Khanapur 526, Man 369 and Khandala 113 persons employed.

Bijapur.—Rain at Muddebihal 70, Hungund 4, and Bagalkot 1 cent. Land being prepared for next season. Water-supply insuficient. Fodder deficient. On Professional Agency relief work in Badami Taluka 222 persons employed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Parasgad 70 cents and at Sampgaon 1 inch 10 cents. Land being prepared for next season. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in 4 and of drinking water in parts of 3 talukas, Cattle distressed. Numbers on the Professional Agency work in Gokak on 21st; adults 1,277 children 869; expenditure Rs. 1,050: on one Professional Agency work in Athni; adults 188; children 159; expenditure Rs.140: on two civil agency works in Athni: Adults 137, children 21; expenditure Rs. 74: on one Civil Agency work in Parasgad: adults 728; children 249; expenditure Rs. 467.

Dharwar.—Rain at 6 stations, varying from 1 inch 5 cents at Mundargi to 5 cents at Navalgund. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 5 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Prices stationary in 10 and rising in 1 taluka. Sowing of paddy in progress. Numbers on one Local Board Professional Agency work in Navalgund on 21st, 945 and on one Local Board Civil Agency work in Navalgund on same date, none.

Kanara.—Scanty rain in five talukas. Sowing continued on coast and begun in Siddapur and Sirsi.

Rajkot.—Monsoon land cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation for monsoon crop in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity of fodder in some places in Kadi Division and of water in Bet.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

To-night Mr. Willard's Opera Company open a short season, at the Novelty Theatre, and from a glance at the strong casts which support Mr. Willard, it is safe to say that the Company will provide more than acceptable fare for its patrons. Two of the comedy operas to be produced, "Dorothy" and "the Nautch Girl," are more or less familiar to Bombay audiences, but the production of the last effort of the celebrated collaborators Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, "The Gondoliers," and Gilbert and Celliers "The Mountebanks," the most recent London success, cannot fail to have special interest and attract large audiences. The Company opens with Cellier's charming little opera "Dorothy," and it will include in the cast some old favourites.

The *Daily Graphic* says:—The story of Mrs. Hargreaves' jewels has led many people to believe that pearl necklaces are unlucky. The theory is confirmed by a story that comes from Rome. The Duchess of San Felice was driving a few days ago with her husband on the Corse, when suddenly the string of her necklace broke and pearls to the value of 50,000fr, were scattered in the street. The place where the accident happened was immediately enclosed by the police and rigourous search lasting the whole night was made for the missing gems. Ultimately they were all recovered except one. The Duchess says, however, that she believes this to be a sign of bad luck, and that she will never wear the necklace any more.

Holloway's Ointment.—The great climatic variations which soldiers and sailors experience render them liable to a variety of diseases, the development of which is favored by exposure and hardships—often it is to be feared, by their own carelessness as well. Holloway's remedies afford a safe and easy means of cure for those constitutional and local maladies which are so frequently engendered by residence in unhealthy climates and by incautious living. The Ointment is a wonderfully healing application, as it cleanses the surface of foul sores and ulcers, soothes the throbbing and pain in cases of inflammation, and checks the progress of skin diseases. The Pills purify the blood, cleanse the liver, and remove all noxious matter from the system.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the above Society, held at London on the 11th May, the 58th annual report was presented, the directors expressing their satisfaction at being again able to report most favourably on the position and general progress of the Society.

The income from premiums has increased to £104,110-11-9 and the interest on the Society's investments to £50,571-14-1, the latter amount alone being nearly sufficient to pay all expenses including dividend to shareholders and the bonus to policy-holders.

The assets of the Society now amount to £1,177,693-9-10 with £140,000 uncalled capital, whilst the risks outstanding amount to £2,771,571-9-10, the actuarial value being £352,772, or only about one-half the amount of the assets and capital.

In calling the attention of policy-holders and the public generally to this peculiarly strong financial position the directors wish it to be understood that the policy of the Society has been throughout, not only to keep the assets at the highest point which the most stringent mortality tables demand, but to provide against contingencies, which although most remote, no assurance office can safely afford to disregard.

With actual assets invested in first-class securities to the extent of over 40 per cent. of the risks outstanding, or inclusive of the uncalled capital to about 60 per cent. the directors believe that not only are the interests of policy-holders absolutely safe, but they claim that the financial position of the Society is quite unique. As has been the case with other life offices the influenza epidemic caused a slight augmentation in the death claims, but these have not exceeded the expectation, and the directors have been able to declare the same bonus as last year, and in addition to transfer over £2,000 to suspense account to enable them to maintain the present bonus rate.

Policy-holders will, therefore, receive, as last year, a return of Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid for premium during the current year.

The shares of the Society are now quoted at £35 each, the actual amount paid being £5.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office:—

Anderson, Mrs
Arriggi, Madam
Arhlin, Miss
Archer, J, Mrs
Agent of Ramnand Raja
Anookh Song
Arudt, W
Abraham, B
Brown, J F
Barton, Th
Bughton, T D
Barman
Browne, A E, Mrs
Burner, C J
Blim, J L
Broley, N
Blake, N, Mr
Beaver, F, Major
Boyd, T
Beale, H K
Bruhl, H
Bayley, C
Burhan, G C F
Baumgartner
Bathie, Mrs
Booth, W
Bates, R E J
Branson, T Mrs
Blandford, Laura, Mrs
Bukett, Clifford, Mrs
Basley, S
Campbell, R
Cameron and Co
Coelho, C M
Castillo, R J
Cameron, K
Crouch, R B, Mrs
Clake, F
Churchward
Cohill, Mrs
Crosley
Crawford, A T
Charles, L
Callali, A G
Cox, W C
Clarke, B Mrs
Cave, M S
Connon, J
Dickens, W A, Revd
Donnenberg, A
DeLange, W W
Dady, F
Donnelly, M, Mrs
DeComberfort, Marquis
Douglas, K, Miss
D'Aubenney, Geo H
Ellis, H
Evans, L J S
Elphinstone, G, Sir
Everard, F O
Fearnly, E J
Foy, W
Fuddler, A
Forshaw, L, Mrs
Greahy, Mrs E
Galleene, C L
Greathered, C
Glascock, W
Gallagher, M P
Gulmohand
Gumbby, J, Mrs
Gillon, E A
Graham, E Mrs
Gerrish, F S
Gambersing
Gracians, M P
Giffert, G G
Gaignum, E, Mrs
Glen, J M
Galliene, C L
Hobday, J R
Honeyford, J
Hill, T C
Hamilton, C L
Harrington, C
Haberlandt, G Dr
Hearn E
Hutchinson, H S Col
Hukery, D
Hibbard, J M
Hewlett, Dy Surg Genl
Hearning, Mrs
Hart C J, Miss
Hatton, Thos
Hamilton, E
Howard, Mary, Mrs
Henning, R
Israil, H N
Jeeanpobury, J
Jaicob, Lt-Col
Jogandernath Ghose
Jones, J
Joseph, J S, Mrs
Johnston, A
Kingsbury, Mrs
Kelly, Capt
Kirly, H E
Kenent, E
Knight, G S
Kilton, T
Kemard, H B
Kitson, H H
Lazarios, P F
Lavslale, W
Lalliot, A W
Leadon, R H
Lopes, S C
Leviston, M, Miss
Lawrence, J
Maurfe, A
Marshall, F C
Mathews, F D
MacDonald, A E
Morrison, E
Morley and Co
Murtaza, Proff
Mack, A
Maconochie, A F
Martin, A
MacDonald, J
Mackenzie, R, Capt
Middleton, R T
Milne, G E
Morris, C E
Mudday, C
Nairne, A K
NarayanShiwaji, A
Norris, E J
Nass, B
Nabob, J
Nages, L H, Capt
Naylor, A M
Nadler, E
Nice, Lewis, Mrs
Owen, W S
Oswald
Owaris, R
Phipps, C E
Pasha, A
Pereira, E, Miss
Peters, T M
Purell
Queen, F A
Ramsanj, Mrs
Rivitt-Carnac, Capt
Ridby, Mrs
Rhodes, M J
Richt, L
Rice, W
Rangia Chetty
Rebello, N
Rotchill
Rose, M
Russell, C E M
Reborker, M
Rozario, F D, Mrs
Rushtom
Showell, R H
Shannon, R J
Samuel J Eles
Scharf, S
Simpson, E
Sinclair, T
Samuel, T
Schzawzer, J
Shorter, A E, Mrs
Silva, W S
Sternberg, A
Schmidt, C
Sorab Maniksha
Stewart, A
Sydney, G
Syed Mohomed
Schanza, N
Schmitza, H
Stuli, J, Dr
Thompson, P
Thornton, C
Thakersing
Traval, A
Teophile, D
Temple, C L, Miss
Thomson, Major
Thomson, F
Veniziano, C
Williams, G S
White, E
Wilkeison, C B, Major
Wright, T A B, Mrs
Walker, P C
Weld, W
Walkins
Walter, Mrs
Warner, G M
Wheeler, Ed
Zugher, L
Zurkermann, J

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

May 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Toberan, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

The Mauritius mail closes at Durban at or about 7-30 on Saturday, the 28th instant

The Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon on Monday, the 30th instant.

The Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Turkish route interruted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	*24	4	49 p.m.	46	2
Teheran	26	2	10 p.m.	..	39
Suez	26	2	40 p.m.	..	8

* Messages received by post over interrupted section.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 26th May, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	55	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	19	..	1
„ Madras	...	52	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, May 25.

10 p.m.	84·4

THURSDAY, May 26.

6 a.m.	82·9
10 a.m.	88·0
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	88·3

It is a strange coincidence, remarks a contemporary, that the wills of both Lord Justice Cotton and Sir John Coode, which have just been published, should each debar their trustees from investing in Irish land. The Judge of Appeal restricts them from purchasing any real estate in Ireland, and the famous engineer provides against any of the money he leaves being advanced upon Irish property. The most notable of anti-Irish wills within recent years was that of Mr. Richard Berridge, of Ballynahinch Castle, who was a partner in Meux's Brewery, and left £200,000 to advance economy and sanitary science in Great Britain. He had added, "and Ireland," but this was struck out. Mr. Berridge, who was a bill discounter as well as a brewer, had speculated in a vast tract of land in Galway county at a bad time, and this exclusion of Ireland from the benefit of his bequest was owing to his disgust on finding the estate depreciate in value.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s White Cross, 1,944 tons, Captain C Taylor, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The s s Arab, 2,722 tons, Captain S S Newey, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The s s Annie Barrow, 2,004 tons, Captain L S Lewis, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Gay, two Misses Gay and Mr Smyth.

The Clan Line s s Clan Maclean, 1,493 tons, Captain E H Bond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The s s Ethelgonda, 1,723 tons, Captain C Goding, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cardiff (28th April), with a cargo of 3,496 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain H P Jones, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Lindula, 2,197 tons, Captain W W Allen, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain James Brown, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Glasgow (23rd April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Griffiths, Mr Griffiths, Miss Haskill and one deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	1775	Collins	A	V Ebrahim & Co
„ Merida	1465	Tornpsett	B	B Craig & Co
„ King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	C	B and P S N Co.
„ Hosainee	993	Raffin	D	B and P S N Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	E	Glade & Co
„ Tanjore	1192	Raffin	F	H Cassum & Co
„ Viceroy	1386	Dalew	G	W & A Graham & Co
„ Roma	1674	Storn	HJ	W & A Graham & Co
„ Indra	2333	Leslie	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Beeswing	1248	Russell	L	W & A Graham & Co
„ Daventry	1578	Sevewright	M	Bombay Co
„ Manitoba	1386	Eawright	N	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Vera	1358	Forth	O	T Morrison & Co
„ White Cross	1944	Taylor	P	T Morrison & Co
„ Terra	1778	Peterson	Q	J Mackintosh & Co
„ S. Berkhud	157	Williams	(30 tons crane)	F Muir & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Brahmani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co
„ Kaveri				

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 41'3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Formosa	2930	Wanks	1	P & O S N Co
„ R Rubattino	3324	Merello	2	P Bozzoni
„ A. Barrow	2004	Lewis	3	B Craig & Co
„ Nizam	1615	Langbourne	5	P & O S N Co
„ Worsley Hall	2172	Black	6	E Bates & Co
„ Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	7	F Jannl
„ Kt. Commander	2371	Thomas	8	K Nixon & Co
„ Ruthenia	3428	Billinge	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Ionia	3373	Boyle	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Umballa	2242	Alexander	12	M Mackenzie
„ Arab	2722	Newey	13	K Nixon & Co
„ Bjorgvin	1786	Rolmers	15	Bombay Co
„ Athalie	1673	Kulteston	16	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Britannia (s)	Brown	Glasgow, April 23.
	Ethelgonda (s)	Goding	Cardiff, April 28.
26	Clan Maclean (s)	Bond	Liverpool, April 24.
	Etolia (s)	Jones	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, &c.
	Nizam (s)	Langbourne	China, &c.
	Formosa (s)		China, &c.
	Ionia (s)	Boyle	Antwerp.
	Lindula (s)	Allen	Calcutta, &c.
	Madura (s)	Jones	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Annie Barrow, Lewis, for Hull.
„ Arab, Newey, for Genoa and Marseilles.
„ White Cross, Taylor, for Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Zanzibar for Hamburg.
„ Britannia for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Gairloch for Trieste and Venice.
„ Worsley Hall for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Balmoral Castle for London, Liverpool &c.
„ Latona for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.—Steamers Castle Eden, Clan Macgregor and Pundua, and a Brig (numbers not shown).

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 26.

From Liverpool.

Clan Macneil s—1 case book-binding cloth, K Abdool Hoosein.

From London.

Cathay s—8 bales printing paper, N Camroodin; 23 cases anniline dye, C Ramjee; 550 kegs paint, M A Hoosein; 8 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Heerjeebhoy Maneckjee. Madura s—3 cases vinegar, A Abdool Hoosein; 100 drums boiled oil, F Bengalee; 5 cases biscuits, C Allibhoy; 30 drums turpentine, S Samsoodin; 25 cases provision, Kharas Brothers; 30 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 16 cases lampware, C Nanjee. Chyebassa s—30 drums linseed oil, J Essajee; 9 cases tobacco, T Ruttonjee.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—5 cases saffron, S Naraen and Co.

From Venice.

D Balduino s—5 cases soap, C Allibhoy.

From Trieste.

Melpomene s—10 bales paper, E Ebrahimjee. Imperator s—28 cases lamps, R Ditmar; 105 packages writing paper, Hugo Schwer and Co; 25 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

From Genoa.

R Rubattino s—17 cases macaroni, Bhaisett and Co; 19 cases marbleware, E Byramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 26.

For Liverpool.

Ruthenia s—50 bales wool, P Dayal; 53 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.
Worsley Hall s—110 cwts coir yarn, Pragjee Bhimjee.
White Cross s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Britannia s—180 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 412½ cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldas; 1,050 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas.

For Hull.

Annie Barrow s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.
Athalie s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Merida s—4,000 cwts wheat, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, T Ludha; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Roma s—4,000 cwts bone-meal, E Currimbhoy Nanjee.

For London.

Assam s—4 boxes silver coins (Rs 33,009), Byramjee Cursetjee; 4 boxes silver coins (Rs 35,803), The New Oriental Corporation.

For Hamburg.

Bgorgoin s—75 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 730 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Zanzibar s—1,875 cwts linseed, 24,562½ cwts rapeseed and 15,260 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, R Kaderbhoy.

For Marseilles.

Britannia s—900 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 3,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Indra s—3,990 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Etona s—6,001 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Ghent.

Oaklands s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp.

Kt Commander s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 510 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, K Spinner and Co.; 2,000 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co.
Beeswing s—50 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Arabia s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—225 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 373 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 94 cwts gum, F S Punett.
Gairloch s—330 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Odessa.

Imperator s—200 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

For Venice.

Gairloch s—300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Port Said.

Roma s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Fermosa s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, The Khataw M S and W Co.

A serious item of news comes from Langeac, a small town in Haute Loire, France, which says that six incendiary fires have occurred within two months in the district, and which are supposed to be the work of Anarchists. Additional *gendarmerie* have been sent to the town to prevent, if possible, similar fires, and to arrest suspected persons. Dynamite and bombs are dangerous things, and may be traced; not so lucifer matches. Fires may be more destructive than explosions, though they may create less momentary alarm.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in a shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·545	Calm	3	112·5	87·1	43	..	2·74	−5·72
Agra	29·558	S W	4	104·0	86·4	37	..	1·11	−0·20
Cawnpore	29·679	N N E	4	102·9	83·0	61	..	1·28	−0·56
Allahabad	29·565	W S W	3	107·4	83·2	35	..	1·90	+0·35
Jhansi	29·567	S W	3	107·5	84·5	26	..	0·54	−1·07
Jacobabad	29·570	N N W	7	119·0	89·7	7	..	0·31	−0·43
Karachi	29·695	W S W	9	95·0	81·7	72	..	0·38	−1·07
Ajmere	29·611	W	16	102·3	83·0	37	..	1·99	+0·10
Deesa	29·734	S S W	..	103·1	78·7	69	..	0·55	−0·03
Rajkot	29·762	W	16	102·9	78·3	69	..	0·45	−0·21
Veraval	29·771	W S W	12	88·1	81·2	84	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·691	S W	21	98·8	78·1	79	..	0·85	−0·38
Indore	29·681	W	9	102·6	73·1	62	..	0·92	−0·35
Saugor	29·629	S W	8	103·9	80·6	44	0·02	0·34	−2·15
Jubbulpore	29·656	W	1	101·5	78·6	49	0·03	2·20	−0·98
Hoshangabad	29·671	S	9	105·5	83·6	48	..	0·53	−1·61
Khandwa	29·714	W	10	104·2	73·2	65	0·01	1·40	−1·30
Raipur	29·592	N W	11	107·8	84·5	21	0·03	3·41	−2·74
Nagpur	29·654	N N W	13	108·8	85·8	34	..	2·38	−0·93
Amraoti	29·669	W N W	7	104·8	81·8	49	..	0·48	−2·20
Akola	29·704	N W	12	105·7	82·3	44	0·02	0·29	−2·85
Surat	29·775	S W	F	95·2	84·1	79	..	0·42	+0·49
Malegaon	29·761	W S W	19	99·9	76·1	93	..	..	−2·04
Bombay	29·811	W	10	91·4	82·7	71	..	0·12	−1·61
Poona	29·800	W S W	21	96·5	74·5	54	..	0·82	−2·18
Sholapur	29·777	W	16	102·3	76·9	44	..	3·67	−0·49
Ratnagiri	29·785	N	9	92·9	82·3	65	..	0·05	−1·09
Belgaum	29·802	W N W	7	89·5	68·9	69	..	8·81	+3·36
Goa	29·819	S W	11	93·1	83·4	73	..	1·11	..
Karwar	29·813	W	3	89·3	78·6	78	..	2·02	−3·41
Mangalore	29·849	Calm	1	87·8	75·9	91	1·12	16·54	+5·12
Calicut	29·883	S E	3	86·7	75·6	94	0·95	17·55	+1·34
Cochin	29·902	N E	..	86·2	74·2	89	0·82	29·62	+3·03
Bangalore	29·890	S W	6	91·7	69·9	86	..	3·94	−3·74
Secunderabad	29·701	W N W	10	102·2	81·2	44	..	0·35	−5·81
Masulipatam	29·688	W N W	12	114·7	86·5	71	..	0·95	−2·90
Bellary	29·816	Calm	10	101·0	79·9	59	..	1·50	−2·73
Cuddapah	29·784	W	..	100·8	82·1	62	..	1·02	−8·16
Madras	29·745	W N W	15	110·2	84·7	32	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·842	S	5	91·8	72·3	78	..	7·57	−3·77
Trichinopoly	29·790	W	8	104·1	77·3	71	0·75	7·27	−8·72
Negapatam	29·748	W	6	104·6	82·8	56	..	35·14	−0·54
Colombo	29·903	S W	12	85·0	78·5	73	0·40	57·09	+4·37

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad, Cochin, and Bangalore, the barometer has changed rather irregularly and by small amounts. Readings are relatively high in Ceylon and low over the Punjab. The baric gradients are very steep in Sind, Guzarat, Central India, Ceylon, and the Madras Presidency, and generally moderate in other districts. The barometer reads above the normal in Guzarat, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Belgaum, Bellary, Sholapur, Bombay, Poona, and Malegaon, and below it elsewhere. Winds are irregular on the Malabar Coast, while a south-westerly or north-westerly current blows elsewhere. The force has been moderate to strong. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Neemuch, 16 at Poona, Ajmere, Rajkot, Karwar, and Masulipatam, and 12 at Jhansi. The maximum temperature variations continue to be irregular and small in all districts except locally at Jacobabad, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam, where the excess amounts to from 5° to 15°. The highest maximum was 119° at Jacobabad. The high temperature varies from the normal by moderate amounts everywhere. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (68°). Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore, nearly an inch at Calicut, about ⅔ of an inch at Trichinopoly and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Raipur, Jacobabad, Saugar, Akola, and Colombo. Abnormals indicate the existence of a shallow depression in the Arabian Sea between Bombay and Mangalore, and the weather is slightly inclined to become unsettled there. On the Malabar Coast conditions for rain are more favorable even than they were yesterday, and as the wind is south-easterly at Calicut it is probable that the shallow depression will grow deeper. The barometric changes on the West Coast indicate that conditions are favorable for light showers as far as Goa or Ratnagiri.

W. SUTHERLAND,
for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 26.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the east of the Punjab, slowly in central parts of the country and Assam, but risen elsewhere. A well-defined and deepish depression lies near Lahore, while depressions off the Orissa coast and the Burma coast have practically disappeared. Winds are cyclonic in the Punjab, easterly in Bengal, and on the north side of the Gangetic Plain, southerly at the head of the Bay and generally westerly elsewhere. The forces is strong in the north-west of India, and moderate elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeds the normal average in the Punjab and Madras, below in Burma and Central India, and about normal elsewhere. The highest maximum 119°, Jacobabad. Rain has fallen fairly generally in the north-east of India and Malabar, and scattered showers have been reported from elsewhere. Tavoy reports of having received six and Moulmein four inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·702
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of Air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·4
General Directions of Wind*	W S W, W, W S W, W, W, W S W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	229

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—May 7.

Little, Col, Bengal Staff, on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—May 7.

Little, Col, Bengal Staff, on leave, to England.

May 26.

Dawson, Capt, Bo, Meywar Bhil Corps, on leave, to Mount Abu.
Leckie, Lt-Col, 19th Bo I, on leave, to England.
Holyoake, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Penton, Major, 7th Bo Infy, on leave, to England.
McFall, Capt, Bo, K O York L I, on leave, to England.
Sturmer, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M D, on leave, to England.

In the *United Service Magazine* Lord Wolseley concludes his stirring sketch of General Forrest, the Confederate Cavalry leader. "Forrest's career," he says, "was one of the most varied in history—a man who from the poorest poverty, without any learning, and by sheer force of character alone, became a great fighting leader of fighting men—a man in whom an extraordinary military instinct and sound common sense supplied to a very large extent his unfortunate want of military education. When all the disadvantages under which the South fought are duly considered, it is wonderful what they achieved. But soldiers who believe in themselves and have absolute faith in their leaders are very difficult to beat in war, where success depends so largely upon the firm inner conviction of military superiority over your enemy. Victories gained over him early in a war engender that feeling of self-confidence which is, in fact, the twin brother of success. Little by little this feeling grew in the force under Forrest, and he know well how to foster it amongst the wild and restless spirits who followed him:—'So much the weight of one brave man can do.' His military career teaches us that the genius which makes men great soldiers is not to be measured by any competitive examination in the science or art of war, much less in the ordinary subjects comprised in the education of a gentleman. The reputation of a schoolboy depends greatly upon his knowledge of books, but that of a general upon what he has done when holding independent command in the field. And it is thus we must judge Forrest's claim to military fame. 'In war,' said Napoleon, 'men are nothing; a man is everything.' And it would be difficult to find a stronger corroboration of this maxim than is to be found in the history of General Forrest's operations."

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Boohoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

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(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions Billious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

OWING to the departure of our mail a day earlier in accordance with the usual S.-W. Monsoon arrangement, and the further curtailment of our commercial week by a holiday, our present report embraces a period of but four business days. During this time Cotton has been taken to a moderate extent in the aggregate by exporters and the Mills, generally on the basis of previous rates. Wheat has been a firm and active market, though latterly there has been less doing again, while Seeds have not been much wanted by shippers, but are steady at about last week's quotations. Exchange has not fluctuated much, but its course on the whole has been downward and rates for Bank and Private Paper are 1-16d. lower than they were last Friday evening. Government Paper is 3-16 per cent. lower in Fours, Freights have been firm at a speculative advance in rates; but the tone of the market is now rather weaker. The Import Market is unchanged for ready business, and there is no improvement yet in the forward demand.

MONEY.—Following the reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. last Thursday, the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, disclosed a decrease in the Cash Balance of over 14¼ lakhs, making the Balance stand at some 207¼ lakhs. The actual increase in the trade demand since the close of the week previous to that covered by the Return, was, however, close upon 32 lakhs, large withdrawals of Private Deposits and some accession to Loans having been counterbalanced to the extent of 6¾ lakhs only by a decrease in Bills Discounted, the rest of the difference between the amount of increase in trade requirements and the actual falling off in the Cash Balance being chiefly due to considerable additions to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office. No further alteration has been made in the rates of the Presidency Bank this week, and the minimum remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day, at 1s. 3 9-16d., for three months' sight Credits, and a moderate amount of Bills came out at the rate. In Bank remittance, Telegraphic and Demand were available at 1s. 3 7-16d.; but there was little doing in either medium, and the market closed steady. On Monday the market opened steady at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and, no Bills coming out, the rate was reduced to 1s. 3 9-16d., at which a moderate amount was placed; while a slight enquiry for Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 7-16d. springing up, this rate advanced 1-32d. to 1s. 3 13-32d. Later on, 1s. 3 17-32d. was offered for June delivery of Credits, and could probably have been obtained for ready Bills; and the market closed quiet, the Credit rate having been 1-32d. or ¼ centime lower for June delivery than for ready. On Tuesday the Banks were closed owing to the Queen's Birthday holiday, and yesterday, Exchange re-opened at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits; but we heard of little or no demand for the former at these quotations and no Merchants' Bills having been offered at 1s. 3½d. rates receded 1-32d. A moderate amount of Bills was placed at 1s. 3 15-32d. for ready and forward delivery; but, later on, Bank Demand resales, for May delivery, being put upon the market, rates gradually rose to 1s. 3 17-32d. for Credits, at which, however, there was not much strength, and the market closed quiet. This morning the market opened steady, at 1s. 3 11-32 to ⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅜d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a moderate business transpired; but little or nothing was done in Bank remittance. Numerous resales, however, of Bank Demand were on the market for which 1s. 3 7-16d. was the best price offered, and the market closed quiet but steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 3⅜d.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight ....1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. 4 months' sight ...1s. 3 15-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 3 17-32d.
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 3½d.
Do. 6 do. ...1s. 3 9-16d.
Documents 3 do. ...1s. 3 17-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 3 19-32d.
Francs 3 do. ...1·63.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1·64¼.

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures:—

Balance of Silver in the Bombay Mint on 18th May, 1892	Rs. 1,93,53,000
Silver received during the week	" 17,86,000
	Rs. 2,11,39,000
Less—New Coin paid during the week	" 16,00,000
	Rs. 1,95,39,000
Silver belonging to private individuals	" 26,91,000
	Rs. 2,22,30,000
Last week	" 2,32,30,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady last Saturday at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on the previous evening's quotations for Fours, rates having become 109 3-16 for cash; 109 1-16 for the approaching settlement; and 108⅞ for the June account; with 105 still nominally quoted for 4½ per cents. The market was steady on Monday at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from Saturday's final rates, Fours having been quoted at 109⅛ for cash, 109 for the 3rd instant, and 108 13-16 for the June account at which rates the market left off, not to reopen till Wednesday on account of a holiday. Yesterday the market was steady at the further slight decline of 1-16 per cent. from previous rates, our quotations having been 109 1-16 for Fours, for cash; 108 15-16 for the settlement on the 30th instant; and 108¾ for June, with buyers at the rates for both the accounts. 105 was still nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents to-day again, though nominally steady in tone the market has given way again a little in Fours, and our closing quotations this evening are 108 15-16 for Money; 108⅞ for the approaching settlement; and 108¾ for the June account; 4½ per Cents being quoted nominally at 104¾.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 117. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 105½.

SHARES.—On days when the market has been open there has been very little doing on any line, and we have few changes to notice this evening. Compared with our quotations of last Friday, there has been an advance of Rs. 40 in Jevraj Balloo Mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Central India; of Rs. 10 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 5 in Queen; and of Rs. 2½ each in Mazagon and Leopold. Manockji Petit, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 20; and Luckmidas and Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 5 each. In Press shares, Apollo are Rs. 75 lower; Munmar have declined Rs. 5; Mercantile have advanced Rs. 10; and New Berar, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous, Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 10. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 6¼ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—During the four business days which have elapsed since the date of our last report there has been a continuance of free retail buying of staple *Grey Goods*, but operations by wholesale buyers have again been very irregular. Strengthened by the improved position of Manchester, holders of stocks here have been very firm, and refuse to make any concession in rates. Stocks are about the same as last week, and prices generally are unchanged, *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* are quite unaltered in position and price. *Local* Goods are very quiet, and rates are nominally the same as before; but no large transactions are possible without a sensible fall in prices. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods for the period under review have been about 3,700 bales; those of *Local* Goods about 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been passing in *Imported Twist* in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. The China Market has shown an improvement in tone for *Bombay Spinnings* though Exchange has improved a little, say, to Rs. 221. Spinners of qualities which are in repute refuse to sell without some advantage as they have already received contracts enough for two months. The Sales since last Friday are estimated at 3,000 bales; and the market closes steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist... ... No. 6s Mule,	As.	3¾	to	4	per lb.
" ... ... " 8s	"	3⅞	"	4⅛	"
" ... ... " 10s	"	4¼	"	4⅜	"
" ... ... " 12s	"	4¼	"	4⅜	"
" ... ... " 16s	"	5	"	5 7-16	"
" ... ... " 20s	"	5¼	"	5⅜	"
" ... ... " 24s	"	5⅝	"	6⅛	"
" ... ... " 30s	"	6⅛	"	6⅜	"
" ... ... " 40s	"	7⅝	"	8	"

METALS.—There has been an advance of 8 annas per cwt. in the price of *Copper* in a firm market, but with only a moderate business passing. *Yellow Metal* is also higher to the same extent, and firm in tone, but without much doing. *Iron* is steady at last week's rates; but with business upon only a moderate scale.

COAL is firm. Sales have been made since last mail of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley, May shipment, at Rs. 14½ per ton: and some ready lots of Powell's Duffryn, at Rs. 16½ per ton. Sellers are now asking Rs. 16½ and Rs. 14¼ per ton respectively for Powell's and Davison's forward. The Stock in the Bunder is now estimated at 70,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON last week closed with a firm market, and a large business doing in this staple, both for export and local spinners' account, but with prices unchanged except in the cases of Belati and Westerns, which advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Since then, the tone of the market has been steady, but at most only a moderate business has been passing, and beyond an advance of Re. 1 in the price of Bengals at the beginning of the week, no further movement in prices has taken place. Exporters have purchased in all about 7,000 bales of Oomra, and Dhollera descriptions, Bengals, Broach, Dharwar, and Compta Ginned; while the Mills have taken some 1,000 bales more, consisting mainly of Oomra, and Dhollera kinds, Compta, and Compta Ginned. The market closed steady this evening, with quotations generally Re. 1 higher than they were last Friday.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 54,600 bales, compared with 92,500 bales received in the week preceding, and 50,500 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year. The total falling off in Receipts this season compared with last has diminished to 342,400 bales:—

The following are to-day's quotations for full, pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling-Cost, and Freight, to Liverpool, via Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lbs. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	167—3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	156—3 3-32d.
Do. Good	"	146—2 29-32d.
Broach Fine	"	193—3 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	183—3 19-32d.
Khandeish Fully Good	"	169—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	"	163—3 7-32d.
Dhollera Fine	"	179—3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	"	172—3⅜d.
Do. Good do.	"	166—3 9-32d.
Belatee Fine	"	176—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	168—3 5-16d.
Oomra Fully Good	"	175—3 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	170—3 11-32d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	"	181—3 9-16d.
Westerns Good	"	171—3⅜d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	297,000	353,500
Berar	304,000	342,500
Barsi and Nuggar	107,500	110,500
Bengals	118,000	294,500
Hinganghat	2,100	22,000
Persian and Sind	21,000	30,000
Broach	200,500	173,000
Dhollera	224,500	288,000
Compta and Dharwar	17,500	21,000
Madras and Westerns	2,000	1,500
Total	1,294,100	1,636,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For 6 days	54,581	50,353	59,390
From 1st Jan. to 25th May	1,254,707	1,471,523	1,693,287
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	45,341	32,871	35,439
From 1st Jan. to 25th May	642,983	767,654	1,097,669
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 6 days	4,491	3,583	3,622
From 1st Jan. to 25th May	102,225	56,147	39,547

WHEAT has been firm, with a large export business passing during the greater part of the week. The price of *Delhi* advanced two annas per cwt. last Saturday and again half-an-anna at the beginning of this week; while Pessy was half-an-anna per cwt. dearer the day before yesterday; but lost the advance yesterday when much less demand was felt, all round, and only a moderate business transpired, though the tone of the market was steady and prices generally unchanged.

SEEDS have not attracted much attention, and transactions have been upon only a moderate scale throughout the week, while, beyond an advance of ¼ anna per cwt. in *Linseed* yesterday no change in prices has taken place. We quote this evening:—

Linseed .... Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat " 7-4-0 "
" " Cawnpore " 6-15-0 "
" Red " " 6-5-0 to " 6-6-0 "
Gingelly, White " 43-0-0 per cdy.
" Mixed " 38-0-0 to " 41-8-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	522,638	642,969	286,586
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	5,865,502	6,734,305	3,255,330
Linseed for 6 days	128,367	104,152	81,418
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	2,857,396	3,356,635	1,605,301
Rapeseed for 6 days	57,161	35,819	33,591
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	840,366	970,145	773,868
Gingellyseed for 6 days	5,619	2,934	12,020
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	822,833	937,062	649,282

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	520,479	718,202	229,268
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	5,113,209	4,495,470	2,094,399
Linseed for 6 days	47,378	88,036	42,663
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	2,331,753	2,351,097	1,057,945
Rapeseed for 6 days	43,598	88,885	11,003
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	611,187	706,759	524,446
Gingellyseed for 6 days	13,822	20,826	31,035
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	862,789	853,814	724,457

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WATKINS—May 4, at Ramsgate, England, of phthisis, Grace Jackson, the wife of Mr. W. Watkins, late Factory Superintendent, Bombay Army Clothing Agency, and the youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. R. Gordon, of the Paper Currency Department, Bombay, aged 38 years. Deeply regretted.—(Will the Allahabad and Calcutta papers please copy?)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODY—May 23, at Grant Road, near the Railway Station, Merwanji Framji Mody, son-in-law of Jamshedji Ratnagar, and teacher Fort High School. Funeral this (Friday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BARTON—May 21, at Kodaikanal, Neilghery Hills, the wife of Lieutenant A. E. Barton, Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WATSON—May 20, at the Girls' High School, Darjeeling, of acute dysentery, Ethel Nina, the dearly loved child of John J Watson, aged 16 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1892.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE contributes an article to the May number of the *Fortnightly Review* on the Parliamentary view of the Victoria Nyanza Railway. Mr. George Mackenzie wrote on the same interesting topic in the previous issue of the *Review*, in which he described the debate which preceded the vote of £20,000 to survey the route for a railway from Mombassa to Lake Victoria as "the most important affecting the question of slavery that had arisen since the cause of the African negro was so gloriously and so successfully championed sixty years ago by Brougham, Bixton, Clarkson, Macaulay, Wilberforce, and others." Like Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Richard speaks of the inception of the projected railway as solely due to a disinterested desire to put an end to the horrors of slavery. Indeed, he goes further and assumes, or—to speak by the card—"presumes" that the Government, having agreed with the Powers when they partitioned Africa in 1890 "to use all available means for the prevention of the slave trade in the interior of Africa" cast about for the means of giving effect to that undertaking, bethought itself of a railway as one of the means available and then cast its eyes on the Mombassa project as the most suitable for the purpose. So history is written. The Government benevolently casting about for the means of putting an end to the slave trade, lighted on the Mombassa-Victoria railway project, and induced the Company to take it up. As everybody knows Sir William Mackinnon at the very first meeting of the Imperial East Africa Company stated that without a railway from the Sea to the Lake it would be impossible to carry on trade with the interior, as the cost of porterage was from £60 to £70 a ton. He further stated that the Company could not build the railway without a guarantee from the British Government. As a means of arousing a healthy spirit of emulation in Downing Street the chairman of the Company dwelt on the fact that the German Government was going to advance funds to make a railway from the sea to the German shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and pointed out that unless the British Government acted in a similar spirit the Company could not hope to succeed in the competition for the trade of the populous region around the Lake. This was a straightforward businesslike presentment of the case for pecuniary support from the Government, which had called the Company into existence by Royal Charter, to open the two hundred thousand miles of East African territory coming within the sphere of British influence. Without ignoring other objects besides that of the desire to facilitate trade, Sir William Mackinnon rightly placed that honestly in the forefront. He told his fellow shareholders facetiously, that for some time they must be content to take out their dividends in philanthropy, but he inspirited them by adding that if the Government could guarantee the railway they might look forward to secure eventually a good return on the capital invested. It would have been just as well had the proposal to vote twenty thousand pounds for a survey of the projected line been based all through on arguments as free from suspicion of cant. Sir Richard Temple is far too shrewd not to recognise that the success of the Company as a dividend paying concern is dependent on a railway which can open up the interior to trade. It must be admitted, he candidly says, that such a railway if carried out would be of "priceless value to the Company, and of vital consequence to the consolidation or extension of its power in the interior; the financial effect on its fortunes would be great."

If the Government desires to assist the Company as the pioneer of British enterprize let it by all means do so; but why should Sir Richard deem it necessary to maintain that the chief interest which the Government has to consider is "how to stop the inhuman traffic," and that any incidental advantage to the Company is something to be explained away or apologised for? The "Parliamentary View" of the question debated was, that the £20,000 asked by the Government for a preliminary survey to be carried out by the Company should be granted. The territory to be opened up has hitherto had no name; it is now baptized and will be known in history as Ibea—a not too euphonious word formed out of the initial letters of "Imperial British East Africa." No census has ever been taken of this region, but the population is set down at six millions. The basis of the calculation by which this figure is arrived at is not indicated. The British sphere of influence is demarcated from the German sphere on the south-west, by a line from Wamba on the coast, nearly opposite the northern point of the island of Pemba, to a point on the eastern coast of the Victoria Nyanza. The northern half of that Lake falls within the British sphere of influence, and the southern within the German. The British sphere extends westward beyond the northern half of the inland sea and goes northward to the Italian sphere. The principal seat of the slave trade is supposed to exist to the west and north of Uganda, which is on the Lake and within the British sphere. Slaves are carried to their destination around the Lake and across the territory placed under the administration of the Company, but the principal caravan line goes south through the German sphere, and it is to be hoped that the Germans will head off the trade in that direction, in accordance with the agreement signed two years ago at Berlin. But since that time the Germans have learned to look with less severity on African usages; they are now inclined to regard slavery as an institution which cannot be abolished out of hand. It is just possible that the zeal for the suppression of slavery may slumber for a while to the south-west of the line of demarcation. Be that as it may, there are at least two lines for slave caravans traversing British sphere, from the Lake to the Sea, and if a railway be made the detestable traffic will be stopped in that direction. The point of departure for the new railway is Mombassa. Malnidi, on the river Sabsaki, to the north was first selected, in the belief that the hilly country to the north-east of Mombassa could not be traversed. But it has been found possible to turn the hills in that direction. The line now under survey is nearly parallel to the boundary, which makes a detour to the north to allow the great mountain of Kilima Njaro to remain within the German sphere. As the crow flies the distance to be traversed is four hundred miles; with detours to avoid obstacles, the alignment will have a length of five hundred miles. At first—while traversing what may be termed the African Konkan—the land is fairly level, and there is no engineering difficulty of any importance to be encountered; then there is a series of undulating plateaux which can be gained by gradual ascents rising to a considerable elevation, the climate improving as the lowlands are left behind.

So far all is simplicity itself. But beyond lies the very obstacle to which we pointed in 1890 as constituting an engineering difficulty comparable to that presented by the Bhore Ghat to the engineer of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. But the existence of any obstacle of the kind was very promptly denied. Sir Richard now speaks of this ghaut as the Man Escarpment, and states that it is "the crux of the whole passage; a rock-wall, very lofty and formidable, which must be surmounted or circumvented somehow." Yes; but at what cost? The outlay involved in surmounting this rock-wall escarpment will raise the average beyond the moderate estimate of £5,000 or even £7,000 per mile of which Sir Richard Temple speaks. Judging from Indian experience we put the average when the proposal was first mooted, at £10,000 per mile, and seeing that labour and supervision in Africa will be more difficult to obtain—unless slave labour be resorted to—than in India, that estimate would probably be exceeded before all was done. At the modest figure of £5,000 per mile, the capital required would be £2,500,000, which at 3 per cent.—under a Government guarantee—would come to £75,000 per annum. At £7,000 per mile the capital required would be £3,500,000 for which the interest would be £150,000, yearly. For five millions sterling, which may be regarded as the real minimum, the interest would be one hundred-and-fifty-thousand a year—always supposing that the British Government give a guarantee. Sir Richard Temple says very candidly that the capitalist would require some guarantee because the line could not possibly pay for some little time, and that if a separate Railway Company be formed and the Chartered Company furnish part of the guarantee, the Government "would have to make a contribution assuredly for some little time at least in the shape of a guarantee or a subsidy." The moral effect of a subsidy would, he considers, be better than a guarantee; it would certainly have less of the element of uncertainty than a guarantee "for some little time to come," and in that respect might recommend itself more favourably alike to the capitalist and to the House of Commons. The subsidy would help to open up a new field for future commerce, and Lancashire and Yorshire are bidden "to see to all this" for the sake of their own prosperity. And doubtless those great and busy manufacturing centres also take a disinterested interest in putting a stop to the African Slave Trade.

THE Government of India, we are informed, has received from the Amir Abdul Rahman an assurance with respect to Bajour, that he never had any intention of interfering with that country. It may be taken that this assurance has been elicited by the intimation conveyed to his Highness that the Government of India regarded the territory in question as outside the sphere of Afghan influence. The Amir's Commander-in-Chief, sometime since, proceeded to the north-eastern frontier of Afghanistan with a considerable force to compel tribes in that region to submit. He advanced as far as Asmar on the confines of Bajour, apparently with the intention of compelling the submission of Umra Khan, the energetic Chief of Jandoul, who had succeeded in holding together a number of petty States, including Dir, on the north in the direction of Chitral, and Bajour on the south bordering Buner, which runs with the north-east of our frontier beyond Peshawar. Umra Khan regards the Government of India with good-will, but does not consider the ruler of Afghanistan in the same light. Dost Mahomed once occupied the region of Bajour, but withdrew in consequence of an intimation the Government of India. The inconvenience of an Afghan occupation of Bajour would consist in this, that the territory thus held would interpose between Peshawur in the south and Chitral in the north; and it is conceivable that circumstances might arise which would render such an interposition embarrassing. The independent tribes around Peshawur would be disturbed at finding themselves suddenly shut in. In the same way the tribes between Dir and Chitral would be disturbed, and become doubtful as to their position. It may be quite true that the Amir never contemplated a forward movement into the Bajour country; at all events if he did entertain such an idea he has promptly abandoned it in deference to the wishes of the Government of India. It is but fair to recognise the friendly spirit evinced in this ready compliance. And it may be as well to bear in mind, when tempted to lecture the Amir on his apparent desire to impose his authority on the tribes around his frontier, that in doing so he is only following, so far as circumstances permit, the example set him by ourselves. Scarcely a season has passed during the last ten years that we have not sent a military expedition into the mountains and valleys beyond our frontier to bring the tribes to acknowledge that the sun of their independence has set. Last year there were three such expeditions, all of them on a large scale, and so successful were they that at one moment the whole trans-frontier region seemed on the point of rushing to arms, and forty thousand mountaineers were in motion. The alarm was unnecessary and foolish for no harm was done—except to the Indian Budget, which had to find three-quarters of a crore for military expeditions which were not contemplated when the estimates were framed. It is to be hoped that the Amir has been more provident, and before sending a Commander-in-Chief in full war paint to overawe neighbouring Chiefs who have never done him any particular harm, has taken thought of the cost. Small frontier wars are very costly, and very inglorious. They are not free from the drawback of arousing distrust and ill-will, where before there was neither. It is the fashion with the favourers of a forward policy to invoke the name of Sir Robert Sandeman in this connection. But the success of that distinguished officer was secured without military expeditions of any kind. Moral suasion, sustained by force of character, and made acceptable by tact and regard for tribal interests, and the rights and the susceptibilities of the local Chiefs, enabled him to "Sandemanise" Beluchistan without as much as a military promenade or the burning of a village.

THE Government of Bombay have an opportunity of helping forward a modest but very useful railway enterprise, which will cost little, but will serve the public in many ways. The scheme is for a chord line from Baroda to Godhra, which, as a glance at the map will show, would shorten the journey to Rutlam by about thirty miles, cutting off what is practically three sides of a square. The alignment is the most natural one that could be chosen, especially since the Godhra-Rutlam extension may possibly before many years have passed, become part of a great trunk line to the north, and there is an obvious advantage in at once making the line at this end as direct as possible. Another reason for making this chord-line is that if Anand were to be the sole junction for Godhra and Rutlam there would always be a risk of traffic being interrupted during the rains at the low level bridge on the Mahi river between Anand and Godhra. The country along which the line would run is sufficiently productive to afford paying local traffic; the Gaekwar, whose calculations of profit from railway enterprise have thus far been singularly fortunate, sufficiently believed in the traffic-yielding possibilities of the country to propose to make a line for more than half the distance to Karkaria. It is besides a flat, easy country, with few screams to cross, and the line could be constructed cheaply. There can be no doubt as to the superiority of Baroda over Anand as a junction for a line going north-east, and it is tolerably certain that if the line is not made now it will have to be made before the Rutlam extension has been in use for many years. But delay would be wasteful. If Anand is now definitely chosen as the junction station there will have to be a considerable outlay upon buildings and junction works which will be thrown away when the junction is removed to Baroda. The economical reasons in favour of an early acceptance of the chord-line scheme, with Baroda as a junction, are, therefore, very strong, and we should expect that the local Government, in continuation of the policy by which they have from the first energetically helped the Godhra-Rutlam scheme, would support a proposal which, it seems to us, will largely increase the efficiency of that enterprise. If the question has to be decided whether the chord-line shall be a part of the Bombay and Baroda line, or whether it shall be constructed as an integral part of the Rajputana-Malwa system, we should imagine that the reasons in favour of the former policy would weigh very strongly with the Government. It is true that the Godhra-Rutlam, though it is being constructed by the Bombay and Baroda Company, is to be a part of the Rajputana-Malwa system, but the two cases are scarcely on all fours, and there is so much to be said in favour of an arrangement which would obviate questions arising out of the apportionment of traffic between the chord line and the Anand-Godhra section that public opinion would, we believe, favour such an arrangement. The Bombay Government has it in its power to obtain for the public the maximum of convenience out of a line for which it has already done a good deal. But whatever the conditions under which the proposed chord line is made it is important that it should not be deferred until after the completion of the line now under construction. That, as we have shown, would be a wasteful policy, and it is hardly likely that Lord Harris would endorse it.

THE result of the balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for a Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, was that Mr. J. L. Symons (of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.), was elected.

IT is notified that Government will assemble at Poona on Monday, the 6th June.

HIS Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by the Honourable L. R. W. Forrest of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

MR. W. E. HART, Chief Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, has been permitted to resign his appointment.

MR. C. W. CHITTY, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Chief Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes.

CAPTAIN R. P. COLOMB has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his duties, *vice* Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunter, on furlough.

MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD, Indian Civil Service, has had his services placed at the disposal of the Political Department for employment, on special duty.

MR. S. B. DOIG, Sanitary Engineer, Bombay Presidency, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

ON the return of Mr. A. Stewart from leave the following appointments will be made:—Mr. F. Gleadow to do duty as Professor of Forestry, College of Science; Mr. A. D. Wilkins to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Poona; and Mr. A. Stewart to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar.

MR. E. B. RAIKES, Barrister-at-Law, will act as Assistant Commissioner for taking accounts and Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay, *vice* Mr. A. K. Oliver.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. D. C. BARY has been appointed Chemical Analyser to Government, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel I. B. Lyon, C.I.E., retired.

MAJOR SPENCER JACKSON, 1st Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment, will act, until further orders, as Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, in addition to his military duties, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Hussey.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON, Indian Civil Service, on being relieved at Dharwar by Mr. J. L. Johnston, Indian Civil Service, will act as District Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, pending further orders.

MR. F. S. P. LELY, Indian Civil Service, on return from service under the Government of India, will do duty as Agent to his Excellency the Governor at Surat.

THE following promotions have been made *vice* Colonel G. H. F. Codrington, who vacates his appointment in the Civil Department:—Mr. R. H. Vincent to be first grade Superintendent of Police, *vice* Colonel Codrington; Mr. H. J. H. Duggan to be second grade Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Vincent; Mr. E. V. Mackay to be third grade Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Duggan. Mr. L. H. Spence to be fourth grade Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Mackay; Mr. R. MacTier to be fifth grade Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Spence; Mr. J. E. Penton to be first grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. MacTier; Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher to be second grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Penton.

MR. THOMAS ANDERSON has been appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Examiners to examine engineers for Colonial certificates of competency during the absence of Mr. A. W. Seabrook on leave.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FACILITATING REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

In the House of Commons last night the Right Hon. Jas. Stansfeld's Bill to facilitate the registration of electors was read a second time.

The Government recognised the necessity of reform in the matter, and were willing to take the sense of the House thereon.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AGAIN IMMINENT IN ITALY.

ROME, MAY 25.

In the Italian Parliament to-day, Signor Giolitti read the programme of the new Cabinet, which is based on retrenchment and reform in every branch of the Government. The ordinary military expenses are to be reduced to two hundred and thirty million francs.

The Chamber is markedly hostile to the new Programme, and a fresh crisis is considered imminent.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25.

The Treasury to-day purchased 495,000 ounces of silver at 88·10 to 88·15.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Butt.

[The Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1854, and joined the Northern Circuit. He obtained a silk gown in 1868. He unsuccessfully contested Tamworth, in February, 1874, and sat for Southampton, in the Liberal interest, from April, 1880, till March, 1883, when he was appointed to the judgeship in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, vacant by the resignation of Sir Robert Phillimore. Since that time the Probate and Divorce Divisions have been united to the Admiralty Division, and the work was done by Sir Charles Butt and by the President, Sir James Hannen, until a new arrangement was made last year.]

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The Raja of Sikkim was escorted into Darjeeling on Wednesday, and is residing at Lebong. The ultimate disposal of the Raja has not yet been decided upon, but it is highly probable he will be allowed to live quietly in retirement, which he is so anxious to secure. As neither Tibet nor Nepal will receive him, a home will be found for him at Kalimpong, or somewhere in the British territory, near Sikkim. His eldest son, with a council of regency, may well be proclaimed Raja, care being taken that he is protected against the mischievous influences of the Rani.

A BREVET-COLONELCY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holdich of the Survey of India, has been granted a Brevet-Colonelcy for his services on the Frontier.

ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATES AT THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Sir Andrew Scoble has finally decided to contest Central Hackney at the General Election; and Mr. Douglas Straight will stand for Stafford in succession to Sir Titus Salt.

THE FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HUNZA AND NAGAR STATES.

The Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, will shortly confirm the arrangements made by the British Agent at Gilgit for the future administration, under their own rulers, of the Hunza and Nagar States.

MR. WHEELER'S CASE.

Mr. P. C. Wheeler sent in his representation to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, on Wednesday last. Besides criticising the report of the Commission, which sat in the case, the document discusses the whole of the oral and documentary evidence, and claims for Mr. Wheeler an acquittal on every charge.

THE HIMALAYAN EXPLORER.

Mr. Conway with his Alpine guides arrived in Gilgit early this month. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Bruce, 5th Gurkhas, who will be able to render valuable assistance to a mountaineer unaccustomed to India. Mr. Conway intends first to attempt the scaling of Rakapashi, north-east of Gilgit, which is 25,550 feet above sea level. After this he will explore the Hispor Pass and the country to the eastwards abounding in gigantic peaks and vast glaciers. He has received every assistance from the British Agency at Gilgit.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 26.

H. E. the Minister entertained one hundred and twenty guests at breakfast, at Busheer Bagh, this morning, when he proposed the health of the "Queen-Empress."

The usual Birthday parade was held on the parade-ground at Secunderabad, on Tuesday morning.

Last night an amateur concert was given at the Volunteer Club, Secunderabad, in aid of the Women's Workshop.

His Highness the Nizam returns from Warangal to-morrow evening.

The duties of the Press Commissioner have been transferred to Mr. Faridoonji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to the Minister.

THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAZIPET, MAY 26.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Birthday was celebrated at Warangal by a gymkhana meeting, opposite his Highness the Nizam's camp. By his Highness's special command the sports were continued for two days longer. His Highness took an active interest in all the events, and won hurdle jumping and tent pegging in great form. Major Afsur Jung Bahadur, honorary secretary, was everywhere, and got through a most attractive programme in capital order.

His Highness leaves for the city on Saturday.

STRANGE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 26.

An extraordinary case was heard yesterday, at the High Court. Mr. Gantz, counsel for the native Forester, appealed for the transfer of the case from the file of Mr. Dutt, Head Assistant Magistrate, Tennevelly, to any other Magistrate. In the affidavit the brother and cousin of the accused alleged that Mr. Dutt intimidated the witnesses for the prosecution by swearing at them and threatening them, because they did not give evidence in favour of Mr. Thornton, District Forest Officer. Among other allegations the counsel stated that Mr. Dutt was in the habit of keeping on his desk a pile of stones, with which he drove the people away from the Court. The Judge ordered that the proceedings be stayed, pending further enquiries, and the application be made next Wednesday. Mr. Dutt is a Bengali member of the Madras Civil Service.

GAS-LIGHTING ON MADRAS RAILWAY TRAINS.

Gas lighting will probably be shortly introduced on the Madras Railway trains.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Shanghai, left here, for Bombay this afternoon.

The s.s. Surat left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MAY 26.

The s.s. Parramatta left here at 4 p.m.

The s.s. Rosetta left here at noon.

The s.s. Ravenna left here at 11 a.m.

The mail steamer Paramatta, from Australia, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3⅜
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97¾
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅜
4½ per cent. „	67
Bar Silver	40⅛

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Ismalia, Malta and Aden, with the Europe mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Mackeson
Mr A W Doozes
Miss Luce
Miss Kate Ormistead
Mr J Wallice
Col Sparks
Miss Sparks
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim
Mr J Warrow
Mr F C Brooks
Miss Armstead

FOR BRINDISI.

Col F Currie
Mr Osborne
Mr Boddy
Mr MacConechy
Col Hancock
Mr H Lennard.
Mr D Brockman
Mr E C Townsend
Mr G B Reynolds
Mr E P Caspersy
Mr W Lovett
Mr. G L K Blair Oliphant

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rev F PlHill
Dr W King
Capt Hartigan
Mr H F Beale
Mr W Hicken
Mr H Vickus

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr Vernadachi.

FOR ISMALIA.—Mr N K Scholsinger.

FOR ADEN.—Mr L Cochelet.

MILITARY NEWS.

COL. J. G. FAGAN, General List, Cavalry, has been permitted to return to duty.

SECOND LIEUT. C. H. ROSS, to be Lieutenant of the same corps, *vice* Lieut. Parker promoted.

SECOND-LIEUT. C. H. ALEXANDER, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

CAPT. H. E. C. WAY, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted six months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

CAPT. R. H. LIGHT, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted six months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

MAJOR H. E. PENTON, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year.

LIEUT. W. H. WOLFF has been appointed Captain of the same corps, *vice* Capt. Johnson, transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUT. C. PARKER has been appointed Captain, 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, *vice* Capt. Doig, retired.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AND HONORARY CAPT. C. S. WISEMAN, Adjutant General's Department, has been permitted to retire from the Service.

CAPT. J. FOWLE, 21st Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for three months.

SECOND-LIEUT. A. N. LOVELL, Second Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted leave to Ceylon for three months, on medical certificate.

THE following appointments have been made: Mr. J. E. Down to be District Superintendent of Police in the Satara District, *vice* Colonel Codrington; Mr. W. J. Holland to be District Superintendent of Police in the Belgaum District; Mr. F. H. Warden to be District Superintendent of Police in the Sholapur District, and Mr. R. MacTier to be District Superintendent of Police in the Kolaba District, continuing to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. H. Spence.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. M. SALAMAN, M.D., will continue to act as Inspector-General of Prisons during the absence of Mr. T. M. Filgate, on privilege leave.

MR. H. KENNEDY, on being relieved by Major T. R. M. Macpherson, will act as District Superintendent of Police, in the Ahmednagar District.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. W. STEVENSON will act as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Yerrowda, during the absence of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Salaman, M.D.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN M. A. S. COLLIE, M.B.C.M., acting Resident Surgeon, European General Hospital, Bombay, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate, for one year.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 24 was 463, giving a death-rate of 28·03 per annum per thousand as against 28·53 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·22 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 131 died from fevers; 6, small-pox; 43, phthisis; 17, measles; 45 diseases of the nervous system; 84, affections of the respiratory organs; 21, diarrhœa; 11, dysentery; 20, still-born; 36, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 11; Brahmin, 17; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 237; Hindu outcaste, 41; Musalman, 120; Parsee, 16; Jew 1; Native Christian, 9; European, 1; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 264 as against 311 the corresponding period of last year, and 285 the average over the past five years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL A. G. HANDCOCK, A.D.C., Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Delhi, is at present suffering from an attack of small-pox at Simla. Latest accounts, however, state that he is making fair progress towards recovery.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad to be Inspector for the B. B. & C. I. Railway Oil Mill, and the District Deputy Collector in charge of Sanand and Dholka Talukas to be Inspector for those talukas.

THE provisions of the Act for the regulation of Public Conveyances, as amended by Bombay Act V. of 1887, are extended to the town of Kalyan in the Thana District, with effect from the 1st July 1892. The duties assigned by the Act to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, are to be performed by the District Magistrate of Kalyan.

MR. A. CUMINE, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. J. W. FLANAGAN will act as second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay.

MR. T. R. D. BELL, Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, has been allowed privilege leave of absence, for three months.

MR. A. D. WILKINS, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar, has been allowed leave of absence for three months.

MAJOR JACKSON has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Cantonment of Deolali.

MESSRS. M. D. MACKENZIE and H. F. BRAYSON, Magistrates of the First Class and Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the district of Karachi and Shikarpur, have been invested with additional powers.

MR. W. LANE will act as Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN S. E. DYSON, M.B., C.M., has been appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, *vice* Dr. M. B. Kola, M.D., retiring.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. C. DAVIDSON will relieve Surgeon-Captain H. W. Stevenson of his duties as Superintendent, Mahableshwar.

THE following modification of previous orders has been made in consequence of the leave of Mr. A. D. Wilkins:—Mr. S. Horniidge, A.M.I.C.E., to take charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties pending the arrival of Mr. Stewart; Mr. F. Gleadow to retain charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, pending Mr. Wilkins's return from leave.

IT has transpired that the guard-room of the West Yorkshires, recently burnt at Benares, was set on fire by two prisoners, one having stood on the shoulders of the other and lighted the roof. On Friday night another fire broke out in a village close to the native infantry lines. The sepoys turned out and extinguished it before it could do much damage.

THE Patiala State has asked the local Government to order a re-trial of Privates Shooter and Thurman, on charges of murder and grievous hurt, respectively, on the ground that their release on the verdict of the jury had involved a miscarriage of justice. As the accused were simply discharged by the Court, and not acquitted, they can be re-tried. The local Government has sent for the files of the case from the Chief Court.

SEEING that the Europeans have been leaving Srinagar for Gulmarg to avoid the cholera, the Lahore paper is sorry to hear that one case of cholera occurred at the latter place on the 18th among the coolies who had come up from Srinagar. The patient was immediately sent down again, and it was hoped no other cases might occur.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Collector of Continental Customs that on and after the 1st of July next a written application setting forth a true description of the goods with the marks, number and description of the packages containing them and a declaration of their value must be presented to the officer in charge of the Custom House, Castle Rock, on the arrival there of any goods which it is desired to pass. Persons forwarding goods without attending, either personally or by agent, at the Custom House to pass them should take notice that their goods will be liable to detention, and that any goods which may be passed or attempted to be passed without the application above described will be liable to be seized and confiscated. The above notice of course does not apply to passengers' baggage.

OWING to the outbreak of cholera in Kashmir, and the possibility of its spreading as it did in 1888, the Government of India was obliged the other day to postpone the despatch of the Kashmir Imperial Service troops under orders for Gilgit, in relief from Jammu. The Kashmir Durbar was anxious to send the troops by rail to Rawalpindi and march them to Baramulla via Murree, but owing to the prevalence of cholera on the Rawalpindi-Murree Road, and also on account of the great scarcity of water in the Murree Hills, the Government of India was unable to comply with the Durbar's request. When cholera disappears, it may be possible to despatch the reliefs as originally intended. In the meantime, the issue of free rations to the troops now serving in Gilgit will to some extent compensate them for their disappointment in not being promptly relieved.

INSTANCES where the attempts of Christians Scientists to heal sick persons have failed are multiplying. No matter how good the intentions of these metaphysical healers may be, it is getting to be generally recognised that something must soon be done to prevent them from endangering human life. If a person dies under the treatment of a Christian Scientist, the excuse is given that the patient's bondage to man-made, material beliefs was too great to admit of a cure, or else it is said that the influence of unbelieving friends surrounding the sick bed had an evil effect. It is quite evident that, if such excuses are allowed to pass, there can never be any common agreement as to when the system has been properly applied. No one can know beforehand whether healer or patient is capable of the requisite belief, or sufficiently free from alleged false beliefs to allow of a cure. No sensible person doubts that mind has a great influence over matter, or that this has been abundantly shown in medical practice and is cheerfully admitted by physicians themselves; but that is very different from any system which, like Christian science, sets at naught the laws of bodily health, and all that has been done by medical and hygienic research.

THE Church Missionary Society's income and expenditure for the year just closed. The receipts to the general fund amounted to £231,205, an advance of £7,579 upon the income of the previous year, which was more than £15,000 in excess of 1889-90. The ordinary mission expenditure for the year, to be borne by the general fund, was £232,782 or £1,577 in excess of the ordinary receipts. But the income received for special funds amounted to £38,172. The grand total receipts of the year, therefore, were £269,377, an amount which was only exceeded in the year 1882-83. During the year just closed sixty persons were added to the list of accepted missionaries. This number included twelve graduates (eleven being in Holy Orders), of whom nine were from Cambridge, one from Oxford, one from Dublin and one from Durham. Of other ordained men four were students of Islington College, two were from the London College of Divinity, one from St. Bees, one from St. Aidans, and one an associate of King's College, London. The total of ordained men were twenty. There were three medical men, fifteen non-University laymen, and twenty-two ladies.

A SACRILEGIOUS fraud has been practised on the superstitious inhabitants of a village not far from Cosenza, in Calabria, where is a rock upon which legend says that the Madonna once appeared. For some time two women of the place went about with their eyes turned up to heaven in ecstasy, and uttering disjointed words as they faltering pursued their way. Having thus prepared the minds of their neighbours for something mysterious, they gradually let out that they were empowered to put all those who would pay for it into relation with the Madonna. Very soon they were able to set to work. They led their victims by night to the rock, and on its summits, amid the sound of a bell and the flickering light of a torch, the Blessed Virgin appeared, stretched out her arms to receive the offerings in money or goods, and replied to the petitions tendered. One woman gave thirty francs, and prayed to be blessed with a son; another offered five hundred francs to be saved from hell when she died, she having deserved punishment for cheating in her trade of a baker. A wife paid twelve francs to have her sick husband cured; thirty were offered in favour of a patient about to undergo a surgical operation, &c. One of the two swindlers represented the Virgin, hiding behind the rock till she was summoned, and disguising her voice when she answered questions; while the other lighted the torch and rang the bell. The two women have been arrested, and will be tried for cheating.

THE Home Secretary is of opinion that magistrates do not sufficiently avail themselves of the opportunities for leniency afforded to them by the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879 and the Probation of First Offenders Act of 1887. He has just issued a circular to Chairmen of Petty Sessions calling their attention to the provisions of these Acts, which he has reason to believe "are not so fully taken advantage of as they might be in the case of persons charged with offences of a trifling nature, or persons against whom no previous conviction has been proved." With regard to the First Offenders Act, which empowers Justices to release a prisoner not previously convicted on his own recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon, Mr. Matthews points out that of 2,530 persons dealt with under the Act in the metropolitan and five large provincial districts during the three years after the passing of the measure only 169, or 6·6 per cent. were called upon to receive judgment, or were known to the police to have been subsequently convicted of a fresh offence. It would appear, however, he says, that the provisions in question are much more frequently applied in some districts than in others, and "the Secretary of State has, therefore, thought it right to issue this circular, in the hope that it may lead to a general use of these enactments by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, and of the Probation of First Offenders Act by Quarter Sessions, in cases where such course would be justified by the character of the offence, the youth of the offender, or other circumstances." The last words of the circular appear to place the discretion of the magistrates on a wider basis than many of them have heretofore considered to be justified by the Act.

UNDER the heading of "Psychology," a recent issue of the *American Naturalist* has a curious paragraph on "The Monkey as a Scientific Investigator." In the interesting little "Zoo" connected with the National Museum at Washington there is a fine male grivet monkey (*Cercopithecus erythræa*), who shares a large cage with four opossums. To human beings he shows himself anything but amiable, but "he takes kindly to his strange companions, and they have been the best friends from the first." The attention of the attendent was lately drawn to the cage by the excitement of a crowd in front of it, and, on going to ascertain the cause, he was suprised to see the monkey seated in the middle of the cage, with one of the opossums lying quietly on her back on his lap and her head under his arm. "The monkey had just discovered the marsupial pouch of the opossum, and was diligently investigating it. Had he not been a close observer, it certainly would have remained unseen, for it was so tightly closed as to be perfectly invisible in its normal condition. The monkey carefully lifted the outer wall of the pouch and peered into the cavity. Then he reached in with his hand, felt about for a moment, and, to the astonishment of everybody, took out a tiny young opposum, about two inches long, hairless, blind, and very helpless, but alive and kicking. Jock held it up to the light where he could get a good view of it, scrutinised it with the air of a *savant*, and presently returned it to the pouch very carefully. After replacing it he looked into the pouch again, and presently drew out another for examination, which he looked at with solemn interest, smelt it, and then carefully put it back. It was thus it became known to the attendants that the old female opossum had the young ones, which had previously been look for in vain.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Newcastle Chronicle* describes a striking scene he witnessed in the breaking up of the Gothenburg City on St. Mary's Island, coast of Northumberland. "I was one of a party," he says, "that went on board that ill-fated vessel a few days before she broke up, and saw a sight to be remembered. I shall never forget it. To all appearance, as we approached her, the vessel might have been sailing comfortably out of harbour, save for the absence of any apparent life on board of her. But we had no sooner put foot on deck than we were immediately attacked in such a manner that such of us as had got on board had to make tracks for the rigging, while the rest fell back into the boats. Rats! I never saw so many in my life, and never hope to again. Great, hungry, lanky, lean-looking rats, many of them with their tails chewed off, swarmed up from below in never-ending thousands, squeaking and squirming over one another in a manner sickening and horrible to behold, particularly to those of us up in the rigging. At last we cut off some loose ropes, knotted them into convenient lengths, and so armed we descended and attacked the rodents, and eventually succeeded in beating a passage to our boat. Anyone would have supposed that they knew by instinct the impending fate of the vessel, for they no sooner saw us over the side than they began to swarm down the ropes and try to enter the boat, and it was only with difficulty we were able to beat them off before casting the boat clear; and they squeaked in a horrible manner in their anguish and mad frenzy as we rowed away from the vessel's side. They were too far both from the island and the mainland to swin ashore.

THE annual number of divorces granted in the United States cannot be accurately ascertained, but can be calculated roughly. It would appear that in one year two of every 2,072 of the population of all ages were divorced; 3,402 persons were divorced in the State of Massachusetts, and 60,484 in the whole United States, with a population of 62,662,250. Recently an advertisement appeared in a Chicago newspaper that an "experienced divorce lawyer will take cases at reduced prices." It was ascertained that his charge was 24 dols., payable in instalments if desired. The court costs amount to 15 dols., so for professional services not more than 9 dols. remained. But, in addition, he might recover costs from a husband. In a published interview he was reported to have said that he got divorce cases in such large quantities, and did the business so expeditiously, that he could cut a little on the regular prices. A great many bogus divorces are being constantly foisted upon men and women by swindling lawyers, whose fees are regulated by what they can get their victims to pay. Surely, with an accumulation of many years of divorced persons scattered throughout the United States, and met everywhere socially, their number is too considerable to be innocuous to the rising generation. In fact, with very few exceptions, all the boys and girls from their infancy upwards absorb the poisonous atmosphere around them, and can rarely trace back to first knowledge their familiarity with the details of divorce lore. There is nothing to wonder at in the fact that with comparatively very few exceptions, the boys and girls of the United States are precocious, and are wanting in the natural youthful pureness and freshness of mind and manner. The youth of the United States soon drop out of the category. "For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." They are exposed to many risks that it is not safe to keep them ignorant of the ways of the world, and mothers have to put their daughters upon their guard even before they enter their teens.

MILITARY HIGH-HANDEDNESS AT MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, MAY 24.

WE are perturbed here by a strange case of what certainly looks like "zoolum." It appears that some time ago an English Engineer (who is not connected with the services) was peremptorily called upon by the General to vacate a favourite bungalow within cantonment limits which he had rented from the owner. The gentleman thus called upon replied courteously, but firmly, that, as there were many other bungalows vacant in cantonments, he did not feel constrained to comply with the General's command. This audacious rejoinder caused much more consternation—and many were the methods discussed for removing this truculent Englishman who dared even in an Indian cantonment to assert his right as a British subject. Formal notice to vacate was thereupon served on the offending occupant, but this was again met by a firm rejoinder that until it could be shown that legal right to occupy did not exist, the desired "vacating" could not take place. At the same time deep regret was expressed that any one coveting the house should be put to inconvenience. This exhausted the headquarters patience—and a flank attack followed! The General, in his morning ride, rode past the disputed bungalow, attended by his D. A. A. G. The occupant was absent on the line. But a strange erection in the compound caught the General's sight. He reined his steed. "What's that?" he cried, pointing to the erection! "That, Sir, seems to be a hen-coop!" replied the D. A. A. G. It was not erected with my sanction, Sir! This constitutes an infringement of Cantonment Law." "Do your duty!" exclaimed the General.

The D. A. A. G. did his duty. Although the erection consisted merely of a few roofless rail and bamboo lattice work to keep hens from straying a formal complaint was laid against the recalcitrant tenant under Rule 50 of Bengal Cantonment Rules—for "building a house or hut" within cantonment limits without sanction. In vain the accused's vakil pleaded that the structure was not a house—was not even a hut. The Cantonment Magistrate held that nothing could be "put up" without the General's sanction, and fined the accused Rs. 50! The fine, even suppose an offence had been committed, is a preposterous one, and does not even give the accused the right of appeal. Of course, the case cannot rest here. Are there no Courts of Review for Mhow? Is the Bombay High Court powerless? And even in civil matters are military powers supreme at Mhow? We think not.

RETIREMENT OF MR. W. E. HART.

WE learn that Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, now on furlough to Europe, has been permitted to retire from the service. Mr. Hart first came out to this country as a barrister-at-law, and after practising for some time at the bar, joined the service in March, 1872, as Acting Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College, the duties of which office he discharged with satisfaction till November, 1873. He again practised at the bar during the following year, and was in November, 1874, appointed to Act as Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. In January, 1875, he was appointed Reporter to the High Court, in which capacity his terse and lucid English enabled him to make the reports specially interesting. He also contributed to this journal his "Lays of the Law," which were afterwards printed in book-form, and which were generally appreciated for their quiet humour and racy sarcasm. Three years later, that is, in January, 1878, Mr. Hart was appointed Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until his departure last year from Bombay. After a six months' furlough to Europe in 1879, and another in the year 1883, he was appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court in July, 1884; and reverted to his substantive appointment in October of that year. Mr. Hart again acted as a Judge of the High Court from December, 1886, to April, 1887, after which he again went on furlough to Europe. Again, for a third time, he acted as a Judge of the High Court from September to November, 1889. He obtained another furlough to Europe last year, and has now retired from the post of Chief Judge of the local Small Causes Court, in the discharge of the duties of which his uniform courtesy and fairness entitled him to the esteem and confidence of the members of the profession and their *clientele*. Mr. Hart's lectures before the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and the Elphinstone College Union always drew crowded audiences. His contributions to the home periodicals on Indian topics were generally admired for their literary vigour and raciness.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE telegrams given below are issued by the Collectors of the respective districts under form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week, ending May 21:—

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 33⅞ and bajri 33 4-7th lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. One hundred and fifty-nine adults and twelve children employed on the Professional Agency road in the Badami Taluka; relief expenditure Rs. 143. No gratuitous relief administered. Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in Badami, Hungund, Bagalkot, and Bijapur; otherwise public health good. Rainfall in Muddebihal 70 cents, Hungund 4 cents, and Bagalkot 1 cent during the week.

SATARA.

Jowari 26·31 and bajri 25·13 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. One thousand and seventy-six persons were employed on relief-works under Civil Agency on the last day of the week. Grain supply middling. Rainfall 2 cents in Tasgaon during the week.

POONA.

Jowari 29½ and bajri 27 3-20th lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Eight hundred and sixty-eight persons were employed on relief-works on the last day of the week. Grain supply plentiful.

DHARWAR.

Return showing progress of relief works, &c., in the districts ffected by scarcity:—

RELIEF WORKS.

Number.	Class.	Total number of persons mustered during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
			Rs. a. p.
3	Local Board Works under Professional Agency.	4,397	457 0 0

Price of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jowari.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
Navalgund	31	18¼	19¼	18
Nargund	31¾	18¾	20	15½
Gadag	33	18¼	18½	19½
Mundargi	32 2-5	18¼	18¾	17¼
Ron	34	18¼	15	18

GENERAL REMARKS.—No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Cholera in 6 villages of Navalgand Taluka and 4 of Ron Taluka. Rainfall at Navalgund 95, and at Dharwar 5 cents during the week. Grain supply sufficient.

A FRESH endeavour is to be made this year by the Simla Fine Arts Society to revive the exhibition of native art work. In order to ensure a continuity of interest in such exhibitions, the yearly exhibits are to be confined to one or two classes of native art only; and for the present season the subjects chosen are wood-carving and Punjab embroidery. The committee has determined to award silver and bronze medals to the actual producers of the best exhibits, and there will also be some substantial money prizes, including one of Rs. 80 from the Maharaja of Durbhanga, and three of equal value from the Society itself. It is further hoped that extra prizes may be forthcoming from Princes and Chiefs who are interested in the encouragement of native art. Every effort will be made to induce the most noted carvers and embroiderers to exhibit works of skill, and articles of inferior character, or those whose chief merit lies in their cheapness will not be admitted. Moreover, as the Society guarantees to defray all expenses of freight and packing which may be incurred by native artisans, there is every chance of its efforts being rewarded.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

THE following report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act (Bombay Act V of 1878) and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

1. We the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1892, a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, beg to submit the following report.

2.—The Bill was published in English on the 29th January, 1892, and in Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese on the 15th February, 1892, in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

3. The Committee sat on three occasions to consider the Bill, viz., on the 9th, 10th, and the 12th of May, 1892.

4.—We have had before us the official papers which have been placed by Government before the Council and the letters (from the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, dated the 18th April, 1892, suggesting certain alterations in the form of the Bill; (2) from Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji Thanawala, late Chief Justice of Baroda, dated 16th April, 1892; from the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, dated the 7th May, 1892). A careful study and consideration of these several documents has convinced us that the illicit manufacture of spirit and the immoderate consumption of intoxicating liquor are evils which prevail so extensively throughout the district of Thana and in some parts of the Kolaba district as to seriously affect the welfare of a large portion of the population of those two districts. The great amount of crime occurring in those districts is attributable in a large degree to these two evils, and we are satisfied that no real or lasting improvement can take place, unless effective steps are taken for preventing illicit distillation and for restricting the consumption of liquor.

5.—It would swell the length of this report unreasonably if we were to attempt to make quotations from the documents before us in support of the above conclusions, but we beg to recommend that the papers published by Government in the *Government Gazette* for the general information of the public, who, we have reason to think, are not fully aware of the gravity of the circumstances which render necessary the control of the traffic in mhowra flowers in the districts of Thana and Kolaba.

6.—The most practicable means of reducing the consumption of liquor to a reasonable amount is a gradual enhancement of the prices at which intoxicating liquors are made available to consumers. But amongst a population addicted to the use of ardent spirit, the raising of prices operates also to encourage illicit manufacture, more especially where, as in the area with which we have to deal, a material from which spirit can be readily made lies at the doors of the people, or can be obtained by them without any trouble or much expense, and the people have been in the habit for generations of supplying their wants by distilling liquor from that material for themselves. If, therefore, with a view to restricting the amount of liquor consumed in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, retail prices of liquor are to be raised, it is imperative that effective measures be simultaneously resorted to for rendering the illicit manufacture of spirit as difficult as possible.

7.—The object to be attained in the above districts is, therefore, obviously the removal from the possession of the liquor-consuming classes of mhowra flowers in any but small quantities, and the placing upon the traffic in those flowers of such restrictions as will render it difficult for those classes to obtain or keep possession of them for illicit purposes.

8.—We are not unmindful of the objections which exists to restricting the traffic in any trade commodity and more especially in any article of food. The enquiries which have been made, as reported in the papers placed before us, convince us, however, that in the Thana and Kolaba districts, mhowra flowers do not form a staple food for man or beast; they are merely given there occasionally to cattle and are also occasionally eaten by men—especially when fresh—as a relish. There is no evidence that they are exported in any considerable amount from these districts; it appears, on the contrary, that the flowers grown there are inferior in quality to those of other provinces, and are, therefore, not esteemed for purposes of export. It follows that a very large portion of the mhowra flowers produced in these two districts and of those imported into them must have hitherto been consumed locally in the illicit manufacture of spirit.

9.—These facts appear us to justify the Bill under our consideration, the object of which is to enable Government to control the possession of, and the traffic in mhowra flowers in the Thana and Kolaba districts. But whilst feeling constrained, in the interests of the people themselves, to recognise the necessity for this measure, we are impressed with the importance (1) of not depriving the wild tribes and the poor classes of the tracts in which mhowra trees abound, of the employment which they have hitherto found every year, during the season in which those trees blossom, in collecting and disposing of the flowers, and (2) of interfering as little as may be with legitimate traffic in the flowers.

10.—With these and similar objects in view, we have in a great measure re-cast the Bill and, in doing so, have acted upon the opinion and advise of the Honourable the Advocate General to the effect that the Council should embody in its enactment whatever provisions it intends should be enforced by a penalty, leaving it to the executive Government to make only such subsidiary rules or orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the Act and for limiting or modifying its operation, whenever and wherever that may appear to the Governor in Council to be possible without danger to its general purposes.

11.—In Section 1A we have introduced a new clause for the purpose of making it quite clear that the provisions of the Bill are not to apply to the berry or seed of the mhowra tree but only to its flowers.

12.—The principal change which we have made in the Bill is in redrafting the proposed new Section 18 A of the A'bkari Act (Section 2 of the Bill). Sub-section (1) of that section, as it now stands, defines the restrictions which we recommend should be placed in the traffic on mhowra flowers and which should be enforceable by the penalty prescribed in section 3 of the Bill; whilst sub-section (2) enables Government, if it thinks fit, to limit from time to time the area within which those restrictions are to operate and to increase the maximum quantity of flowers which a person may possess or sell, &c., without incurring any penalty. Sub-section (3) further places all restrictions in abeyance during two months in each year in the talukas in which mhowra trees are most abundant and in which many members of the wild tribes and poorer classes are in the habit of collecting and disposing of flowers as a means of livelihood; the two months specified being the average season for gathering the flowers and power being given to the Government both to enlarge that period and to extend the exemption to other portions of the districts, if it thinks fit.

13—We have considered whether it is necessary to include within the local extent of the act the district of Kolaba. In this connexion it is important to observe that two talukas have been recently transferred from the Thana to the Kolaba district, *viz.*, Panvel in 1883 and Karjat in 1891; and although it is true that up to this time illicit distillation from mhowra flowers in the district of Kolaba, as at present constituted, has been practically confined to the talukas of Karjat and Panvel and a part of Pen, we think it expedient to provide for the possibility of the evil extending in that district, in the event of an increase being made hereafter in the selling price of country spirit, as it is known to have done in recent years in similar circumstances in the Thana district. The power which we propose to vest in Government to prescribe from time to time the portions of either district in which the Act shall operate will enable the Governor in Council to restrict its enforcement to those parts where it is for the time being really needed.

14.—By allowing persons to have in their possessions up to four sers of flowers without objection, we think that sufficient provision is made for the case of those who use them for medicine or as a relish in their food. The only case in which a permit will be necessary for the use of mhowra flowers for domestic purpose will be in the few instances in which it is desired to feed cattle on them.

15.—We are of opinion that with these safeguards and with the further provisions which we have inserted in the new Section 2A of the Bill, that no fee shall be charged in respect of any license, permit or pass granted under Section 18A, the proposed restrictions will not affect legitimate traffic in mhowra flowers or their legitimate use to any greater degree than is reasonably necessary.

16.—As it is not now intended to empower Government to make rules for regulating or prohibiting the traffic in mhowra flowers, Section 4, Section 5 (2) and Section 6 (2) of the Bill are no longer necessary, and we have, therefore, cancelled them.

17.—We have thought it necessary to add a section (Section 7) to the Bill to prevent the possibility of its provisions being held to be in conflict with the law contained in the Government of India's Forest Acts regarding forest-produce.

(Signed) C. B. PRITCHARD, J. R. NAYLOR, NAVROJI N. WADIA, K. L. NULKAR, AND RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL.

Mahableshvar, 21st May 1892.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Sir Charles B. Pritchard now again after ten years seeks to revive the once defunct Mhowra Bill and to get it passed by the Legislative Council; but the reasons he adduces in proof of it seem to carry very little or no weight. That the excise policy of Government in 1888 was faulty, and that the crimes of illicit distillation have been on the increase, are facts acknowledged by them many a time. Mr. Campbell, Collector of Thana, thus writes in his report for 1889-90, para. 8:—"As you are aware, in January 1888, the gallonage or license-fee system under which the farmers were allowed to charge such prices as they pleased, was introduced as a tentative measure with the object of restricting the consumption of liquor. The experiment failed as the prices charged by the farmers were prohibitive and illicit distillation was very considerably increased."

As stated above, the illicit distillation which came to pass was caused for want to discretion on the part of Government. Naturally it takes a long time to set free the ignorant mass from the vicious course once taken up by them. In the year 1889-90 the consumption of licit liquor at once advanced since the still-head duty paid by farmers, subject to certain conditions, in the year preceding, was reduced by one half, that is, to a rupee-and-a-half. Now, what was the effect of this big reduction—the effect was that in the very six inland talukas where Sir Charles bitterly complains of illict distillation going on in a large scale the consumption of 25°. U.P. liquor in 1889-90 went up so high that there was a net increase of 104,498 gallons over that of the year preceding 1888-89, and also the revenue derived therefrom exceeded the minimum guarenteed sum of Rs. 1,18,500 by Rs. 1,06,538, the whole revenue in the year being Rs. 2,25,038. From these figures we may naturally ask Sir Charles why the people of those six talukas should stoop to drink so cheap liquor even if they are all once accustomed to make use of illicitly distilled liquor? Of course, those few only may be taking to the practice of illicit distillation, who may be really poverty-stricken and cannot afford to buy so cheap liquor even. These indigent people can do without daily drink; but on funeral, marriage, and other occasions, when friends and relatives meet, they must offer them some sort of drink, and as long as toddy is available, they do not touch liquor, since toddy to them is very cheap. But if toddy had been made cheap at the very time when liquor was made cheap for the prevention of illicit distillation, and when twenty more liquor shops were opened as is apparent from the fourteenth paragraph of the Collector of Thana's report for 1889-90, still fewer crimes would have been committed. In lieu thereof toddy was very heavily restricted, and fewer trees were ordered to be tapped, the consequence being, according to the sixteenth paragraph of the same report, that 26,009 trees were tapped instead of 29,391 tapped in the year preceding, and that 781 toddy licenses were granted instead of 1,064; and this action was justified by an assertion that illicit distillation of toddy was on a very high scale when the number of licenses issued was large enough. But the Abkari reports do not present a single valid instance of the illicit distillation of toddy. If we once grant, for argument's sake, that in the year 1888-89 more crimes were committed of the illicit distillation of toddy liquor, its reason is also one and the same that as liquor was dear, mhowra and toddy both ought to have been illicity distilled for liquor. What kind of justice is it that for the prevention of toddy crimes the *toddy juice was lessened and 283 shops were abolished*, when on the contrary, for the prevention of mhowra crimes the *mhowra liquor-duty was reduced by one-half*, and at the same time *twenty more shops* were opened? But as stated above, the Abkari department has not shown any valid reasons for this state of things. While examining the same year's Abkari report in reference to crimes, we come across a list of all sorts of crimes at page 23 from which I find that under the heading "Illicit distillation and possession of implements for the same," 606 crimes have been put down for Thana and 93 for Kolaba, and under that of "Illicit tapping," 23 for Thana and only one for Kolaba. But we may here remark that no mention is made of the number of toddy crimes in so big a total of 606. The Commissioner, however, at page 37 of the same report, says that Mr. Trevor, on inquiring of the local experienced officers, was told that no licit liquor was made, though the tapping of trees in that year was greater, and that, therefore, the extra toddy juice must has been illicity manufactured into liquor. The quantity thus produced appears to have been about 641,000 gallons from Mr. Trevor's report to the Government, dated 9th May, 1889, in which Mr. Trevor states:—"From the surplus in Thana a considerable deduction must be made, say two lakhs, for toddy consumed in illicit distillation." This is nothing but a theory on the part of Mr. Trevor.

A man of plain understanding even can imagine that, when licit mhowra liquor did not sell for its heavy duties, how could toddy liquor, equally heavily taxed, sell? Those two lakhs gallons of toddy, therefore, must not have been illicitly manufactured into liquor; and also the short consumption of dear liquor must have enchanced the sale of cheap toddy. Were these simple facts beyond the comprehension of those local experienced officers? They are none but the Abkari Inspectors, and what sort of relations these Abkari Inspectors maintain with farmers described in paragraph 4 in the memorial submitted to Lord Harris by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, on the 7th May 1890. No wonder, then, that these people may have missed Mr. Trevor. By this action of theirs they may have pleased both the Abkari department and the farmers, inasmuch as the former may be benefited in its revenue by the enhanced consumption of liquor at the sacrifice of that of toddy, and the latter in their sales. Suppose there was illicit distillation of these 2 lakhs gallons of toddy, would such a large quantity escape detection, at least one quarter even, if not half of it? Why have not such offences brought before a court of justice and proved? By this long explanation the reader will be convinced as to how groundless pleas are brought into existence by the Abkari department simply to crush toddy. The penniless people of inland towns and villages where toddy is not to be had were formerly obliged to walk over twenty to thirty miles for coasting localities to purchase toddy on account of the dearness of liquor whenever they required it for their families on marriage or funeral occasions and holidays. The whole blame attaches to the Abkari department, and not to the indigent people for the offences committed by them for sheer necessity and out of destitution of means. The department takes very little or no notice of the public complaints, and does not feel inclined to remedy its own defects. It tenaciously clings to its original aim of crushing toddy and enhancing the sale of liquor by the farming system, and is, therefore, led to make false reports of every sort. That one-sided mhowra committee report of 1883 contains such evidence of several witnesses as goes to favor and strengthen the public complaints in various ways. The people of those places where toddy was formerly to be had very cheap have left off its use on account of its dearness and scarcity, and taken to drinking liquor. The commission that assembled at Bombay to investigate into the working of the Abkari department of Bombay city conclusively proved that toddy liquor is better than mhowra liquor to the drinker in point of health and constitution. Similarly, the Thana reports contain the evidence of several witnesses to the same effect. Formerly, in many talukas, there was a regular prohibition of mhowra liquor, either by order of Government or at the will of the inhabitants; but from the day Sir Charles became head of the Abkari department, he has entirely stopped the distillation of toddy liquor in some talukas, and in others it is gradually coming to an end; and from the recently issued Abkari Report for 1890-91 it appears that toddy liquor is now nowhere distilled in both the zillas of Thana and Kolaba. The main reason of his doing so is to give facilities to farmers to get their mhowra liquor from Ooran for sale. But Sir C. Pritchard, without the least regard for health, wealth, and poverty of the people, has crushed both raw and distilled toddy. What wonder, then, that people are led to commit crimes, when the *Bhandarees* have lost their industry, and the proprietors of toddy trees have been ruined?—Yours, &c.

May 25. P. B. DANTRA.

THE little "fire-bellied toad," of whose poisonous properties Mr. Boulenger discourses in the May number of *Natural Science*, is represented by several examples in the Zoological Gardens. These are placed, together with most of the Amphibians in the collection, in the ante-chamber to the Reptile House—a very suitable position for the group which foreshadows the more highly organized reptiles. This small toad is common in Germany, and is, according to Mr. Boulenger, avoided by snakes. As snakes are not animals with a particularly refined palate, it is not surprising to learn that the toad produces a secretion which is even fatal to itself if it be inoculated with a drop or two. It has also a curious way of informing any chance comer of its dangerous qualities; if it be harassed by any foe, the toad suddenly throws itself upon its back, and displays its brilliantly coloured under parts. The effect of this sudden action is not analogous to the effect of the proverbial red rag; on the contrary, it appears to act like a red flag and warns the intruder that the toad had better be let alone.

"FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN."

"Is it possible that I have been the victim of an imposture?" exclaimed Mr. Rupert Croomes in agitated tones.

"It really looks like it," rejoined Mr. Aylwin; "and it is strange that I should discover it in this accidental way. I never even knew that there was such a title in the Peerage till you told me Lord Renison's son was one of your pupils, and the very next week I ran up against the man himself at a meeting in London."

"I never heard of him till his son came to me."

"Rupert, it can't be his son. Lord Renison told me he had no son. Of course he was anxious to have the matter investigated at once; but I persuaded him to allow me to speak to you privately first. A scandal of that sort would do you an immense amount of harm."

"It would indeed. And it would be too hard if anything went amiss now. My success since this time last year, when I ventured to ask your daughter's hand, has been so very gratifying."

"I know you thought me hard-hearted to insist on some tangible signs of prosperity. But I had to do so in Mary's interest. I am perfectly willing that her fortune—and, as you know, it is one of considerable amount—should be usefully employed in forwarding her husband's welfare, but I could not consent to its being sunk in a venture which was entirely uncertain. You have made a firm position by now, and there is no reason why you and she should not marry. But just look into this little matter."

Rupert promised to do so; and, after a short interview with his *fiancee*, made his way back to his own house—a spacious villa, standing in large grounds and affording ample accommodation for the twelve young gentlemen under his care. Rupert always said that, if his charges were high, at least he made his pupils comfortable; and the house wore a very prosperous look. Nevertheless a load of care oppressed him that evening: this affair about the Honourable Claude Renison was so very awkward.

"I can't read that cursed Peerage through every time," said he to himself as he opened the door.

He summoned his housekeeper, a respectable if severe-looking woman, to a consultation, and revealed to her the state of the case. She smiled grimly, and said, "You're in a fix."

"Fancy old Aylwin meeting him too! As if it wasn't bad luck enough that"——

"What's the use of jawing?" asked the housekeeper; "what are you going to do?"

"Oh, we must ship the brat off to-morrow morning, and humbly confess that we've been imposed upon. But, d—n it! it seems to me that every name's got some fool who wears it."

"When's the wedding?"

"In a fortnight. We can keep 'em quiet till then with 'inquiries,' can't we?"

"Ought to," said the housekeeper.

Rupert sat down and wrote a very neat note to Lord Renison, expressing his astonishment and pain at what had occurred, and saying he was making every inquiry and would keep him informed of the result. Meanwhile he would be greatly obliged if the affair could be kept quiet for a few days. His letter ended, he sent for the Honourable Claude Renison and told him that he must leave the establishment the next morning. Mrs. Bailey, the housekeeper, would escort him to his home.

The Honourable Claude was a boy of about twelve small in stature but remarkably acute in expression.

"You said you'd keep me three months," said he, "what's yer game now?"

"That's no business of yours," retorted Rupert; "I'll make it all right with your mother."

"Mother 'll see to that," remarked the Honourable Claude. "But why aint I to 'ave"——

"You go quietly, Bob, and I'll stand a quid," said Rupert Croomes.

"Done with yours truly," answered the Honourable Claude. "May I keep these duds?" and he indicated his Eton jacket and neat grey trousers.

"Oh, keep them and go to——uncle's," said Mr. Croomes impatiently.

The next morning Mrs. Bailey and the Honourable Claude set out for London; the rest of the young gentlemen played at various sports in the retired playground at the back of the house, and frequently expressed the somewhat mysterious opinion that Mr. Croomes was a "deep 'un," but that residence in his establishment was infinitely superior to "the Board and a' penny frees."

Among the special features which had raised Mr. Croomes's preparatory school in one year from nothing at all to its present promising condition, and had thereby rendered him an acceptable son-in-law to Mr. Aylwin, was to be reckoned the careful seclusion in which the pupils were kept, lest by chance they should contract vulgar ways or vulgar acquaintances. Many of the neighbours, whose sons were forbidden access to the company of these aristocratic youths, thought Mr. Croomes carried his principle too far; and it certainly did seem absurd that he should discourage even Mary Aylwin herself from visiting them. Yet so it was, and up to this time she had never been in Mr. Croomes's house except when the boys were shut up at lessons or had gone to bed. Mr. Croomes pointed out that to make any exception whatever to his rule would give rise to jealousies and ill-feeling.

Now, it must be known that Mary Aylwin had, as was natural enough, seeing that she was pretty as well as the mistress of a fortune, another lover besides Mr. Croomes—namely, Dr. Nisbett, the medical practitioner of the village. Dr. Nisbett did not love Mr. Croomes, and the dislike he had for his rival was heightened by professional indignation. None of Mr. Croomes's young gentlemen were ever so out of health as to require the doctor's care, and Dr. Nisbett saw a source of profit denied to him. Who can wonder that he had his own opinion about Rupert Croomes, and considered the favour with which Miss Aylwin regarded him as utterly misplaced? It so chanced that Dr. Nisbett was going to town on a visit to the London Hospital, where a patient of his was to undergo an operation on the same morning as Mrs. Bailey and the Honourable Claude set out for their destination. The doctor saw them get into a cab at the London terminus, and went on his own way to the hospital. He noticed the Honourable Claude's preternaturally sharp expression, and decided in his own in mind that the poor boy was being forced on too fast his studies. Dismissing this matter from his mind, he did his work at the hospital, and about four o'clock found himself outside its doors again. He had plenty of time on his hands, and began to stroll slowly westwards, thinking of the case he had just left. His nose was in the air and his eyes fixed on the sky. Naturally he tumbled over a boy, who ran quickly out of a dirty side-street and got under his feet. The boy carried a bundle, and when the doctor upset him and his bundle into the gutter he swore fiercely, as is the habit of the London boy. The doctor looked down and saw—

"Well, I'm dashed!" said the Honourable Claude; "ain't you the gent"——

The doctor pounced upon him and carried him into a ham-and-beef shop. The Honourable Claude went quietly, keeping a firm grip on his bundle.

Half an hour later the doctor emerged, called a hansom, drove to the station and took the first train home. His pocket was emptier by two sovereigns than it was when he met the Honourable Claude; but he thought he had got value for his money.

The next day a remarkable thing happened. A rumour of an out-break of small-pox spread through the village. A decree for vaccination went forth. None were to be exempt, high or low, rich or poor, unless they could prove a recent operation. Children are, of course, particularly susceptible, and the first place at which Dr. Nisbett, as parish doctor and public vaccinator, presented himself was Mr. Croomes's house. Mr. Croomes was furious. All his young gentlemen had been vaccinated. Sir Robert Driver, the great London surgeon, had inspected them only a month before.

"Can't help that," said the doctor; I must see them for myself."

Mr. Croomes firmly but suavely refused. "One of them, I know, has never been vaccinated," said the doctor.

"Forgive me; but how can you know that?" asked Rupert.

"I saw him yesterday.

Rupert started. "What? Where? Did you see him here? Who was it?"

"No, not here," replied Dr. Nisbett. "I saw him in Whitechapel, and his name was—the Honourable Claude Renison."

Mr. Rupert Croomes turned pale. The doctor rose and stood before the fire.

"It's a capital way, Croomes," he said, smiling genially, "of getting a school together. It's very ingenious and, considering the stakes you were playing for, not expensive at all. But—isn't it rather blown?"

Mr. Croomes muttered a curse.

"Now," pursued the Doctor, "I'll give you and your Whitechapel boys twenty-four hours to clear out of this. If you're not gone by then—look out!" And we walked out of the house.

Mr. Croomes, Mrs. Bailey, and eleven young gentlemen set out next morning to spend a day at the Crystal Palace. It must have been a long day, for none of them ever came back again. As for the doctor, he picked up Mr. Croomes's house very cheap; and when Mary Aylwin recovered from the shock he married her. Moreover, to his credit be it spoken, whenever the doctor is in the neighbourhood of the London Hospital the Honourable Claude enjoys a "blow-out" at the ham-and-beef shop.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE TAKING OF TAMBI.

THE British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamer Loanda from the West Coast of Africa and the Canary Islands Loanda left Sierra Leone on the 16th April, by which time the West Indian troops had returned to Freetown, after their victory over Carimoh and the capture of Tambi. Tambi is situated about 70 to 80 miles from Freetown. When the news was first received of the reverse to the British arms there was naturally much excitement in the settlement, and the departure of the West Indian troops and the frontier police to avenge the defeat caused much rejoicing in the English colony. The avenging force consisted of about 550 of the 2nd West India Regiment under Colonel Ellis, about 150 Frontier Police, and about 400 friendlies. The latter were Timminy men, from the neighbourhood of the Scarcies River, who for a long time had been victims of the periodical raids of Carimoh and his mauruading followers. The friendlies were led by Captain Lendy, an English officer, and together with the police were told off to attack the northern part of the stockade. The West India Regiment had the most difficult task, and commenced the attack. The force had one or two Maxim guns, two 7-Pounders, and a number of rockets. The enemy at first appeared to be very numerous inside the stockade, and returned the fire in a very brisk manner. In about an hour the reply became less vigorous. The attacking forces were most enthusiastic, and continued to advance against the stronghold. The friendlies on the north side were also very busy but the force of the defenders was mainly centred on the West Indians. Lieutenant Boileau, R. E., was the first to lead his men into the stockade, and in a few moments the West Indians rushed through the south gate and also entered the stronghold. It was then seen that the structure was a most formidable one, chiefly built of extremely hard wood, each piece about a foot in thickness. The stockade was circular in shape, and inside were two walls of wood, as well as here and there intrenchments to assist the defenders. The enemy fought with much spirit, but when they became aware of the movement of the police and the friendlies, which threatened to cut off all possibility of retreat, most of them left the stockade and forded the river, leaving but a couple of hundred men inside the stronghold. When the latter saw the rapid approach of the English force the majority of them also beat a retreat in the same direction. Many of their comrades had fallen in defending the place, and when the British troops entered they saw numbers of dead. The attention of the victors was then directed to the fugitives, many of whom were fording the river. It was estimated that close on a hundred of the enemy were killed either in the stockade or by being shot in the river while attempting to escape. On the British side two of the West India Regiment received mortal wounds, and several others were shot, but their injuries were not serious. The stockade was razed to the ground, and then the friendlies, who were most exuberant, scoured the country in every direction in pursuit of the enemy. They captured a number of women and children, and these, it is said, they were allowed to keep as their prizes or slaves. A number of men were left behind as a temporary garrison, so as to prevent the stockade being again erected. The wounded, with the exception of one man, who could not be removed, were brought down to Sierra Leone. One man, who was badly injured, died in the hospital at Sierra Leone a short time after his admission. The officers, who were all British, led their men in most gallant fashion. Colonel Ellis, of the West India Regiment, directed the operations in person. Two of the Royal Engineers blew up the gate with guncotton right in the teeth of the enemy, and after the explosion one of them was struck and seriously wounded by a huge splinter. Tambi is a triangular town, governing three roads, and the stockade was so hidden in the brushwood and undergrowth that it could not be seen until the troops were within a hundred yards of it.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF DUKE ERNEST OF COBURG.

DUKE ERNEST of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and his Consort celebrated their golden wedding on the 3rd inst. They expressed to their subjects the wish to abstain from any public festivities in honour of the day, which they spent in retirement. Ernest is the Prince who, long before Prince Bismarck welded with blood and iron the unity of the German nation, dreamt of the restoration of the German Empire. It was also Duke Ernest who first introduced liberal institutions into his country. When his brother, the late Prince Consort, married, Duke Ernest made a lengthened stay in England, and the observations made and experience gained there led him to recognise the great difference between political and social life in England and in Germany. The Duke returned to his country with liberal ideas, and when he ascended the throne in 1844 at once began to give them practical expression. All political refugees—and there were many in Germany in the stormy "forties,"—found protection with Duke Ernest. He was also a prominent member of the Liberal National Verein, which had taken for its task the restoration of the German Empire under Prussian leadership. He took part in the first Schleswig-Holstein war, and was generally regarded as the victim of Eckernforde, though later historians have presented the affair in a different light.

The name of the Duke is so closely connected with the history and development of the new German Empire that one can understand why it was that the Emperor William at the famous proclamation at Versailles turned to him with the words, "I do not forget that I owe much of the success of this day to your efforts." The Duke had also some influence upon the present Emperor, but since Prince Bismarck's dismissal, rumours, which defy denial, have it that the relations between the two Sovereigns are not quite as intimate as they were formerly. Duke Ernest is a great lover of the arts and of science. His historical memoirs, his descriptions of his travels, and some of his operas, as for instance the "Wildschutz" and "Santa Chiara," are works the value of which would have been recognised to whatever rank the composer might have belonged. The Duke's Consort, the sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, supported him in all his philanthropic endeavours, and also shares his love of art. She once said that as a Sovereign she felt herself drawn nearer to the unhappy than to the happy, and this principle has always been her guide.

THE PLAGUE OF MICE IN SCOTLAND.

A MEETING of farmers and others was held in Edinburgh on the 3rd inst. to consider what steps should be taken in connexion with the plague of mice or voles at present extending over a large number of farms in the south-eastern counties of Scotland. The chairman said that in a place which he visited a new description of owl not before seen in Scotland had put in an appearance, and it was desirable that these, at all events, should not be killed as they lived on the voles. Mr. Hobkirk, Hawick, moved, "That this meeting, while regretting the delay incurred and while expressing satisfaction with the promise made by the President of the Board of Agriculture that a further inquiry will be carried out without delay, hereby expresses its conviction that nothing short of a thorough and exhaustive inquiry by a competent commission into the cause of, and the remedies for the plague will be satisfactory." He said he had had the melancholy pleasure of going for a whole day along with Mr. Dudgeon, who was appointed commissioner for Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright. They went over hundreds of acres where there was not a vestige of vegetation to be seen. Mr. William Kennedy, Claremont, Ayr, seconded the motion. Mr. Clark, Chapelhill, Hawick, said that in the high districts about Hawick every farmer had had all his spare hands engaged in killing the mice for a long time, but the mice increased so rapidly that the number killed was scarcely perceptible. The motion was carried, and Major Craigre, representing the Board of Agriculture, said he would report what he had heard to Mr. Chaplin, who thoroughly appreciated the gravity of the matter. The effects of the Board of Agriculture would not be relaxed, and they hoped to make the inquiry as exhaustive as possible.

MAY 5 (says the Hamburg correspondent of the *Standard*) was the fiftieth anniversary of the fire in 1842. The fire lasted eighty-two hours, and 20,000 people were rendered homeless, 51 persons killed, 130 injured, nearly 2,000 houses and public buildings burnt down and damage done to the extent of seven millions sterling. The event was commemorated yesterday by the ringing of church bells and a public meeting, which was addressed by the burgomaster. An exhibition of relics was opened, and among the exhibits was a message of condolence from Queen Victoria dated "Aberdeen, May 18," and signed, "Your true friend, VICTORIA R."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

A FAMOUS CAVALRY CHARGE.

MR. J. W. WIGHTMAN, Secretary of the Balaclava Commemoration Society, gives in the *Nineteenth Century* an interesting account of the famous charge of the Light Brigade and of his subsequent captivity in Russia.

I cannot call to mind seeing Lord Lucan come to the front of the Light Brigade and speak with Lord Cardigan, although of course I know now that he did so. But I distinctly remember that Nolan returned to the brigade, and his having a mere momentary talk with Cardigan, at the close of which he drew his sword with a flourish, as if greatly excited. The blood came into his face—I seem to see him now; and then he fell back a little way into Cardigan's left rear, somewhat in front of and to the right of Captain Morris, who had taken post in front of his own left squadron. And I remember, as if it were but yesterday, Cardigan's figure and attitude, as he faced the brigade and in his strong hoarse voice gave the momentous word of command, "The brigade will advance! First squadron of 17th Lancers direct!" We had ridden barely two hundred yards and were still at the trot, when poor Nolan's fate came to him. I did not see him cross Cardigan's front, but I did see the shell explode, of which a fragment struck him. From his raised sword-hand dropped the sword, but the arm remained erect. Kinglake writes that "what had once been Nolan maintained the strong military seat until the erect form dropped out of the saddle"; but this was not so. The sword-arm indeed remained upraised and rigid but all the other limbs so curled in on the contorted trunk as by a spasm that we wondered how for the moment the huddled form kept the saddle. It was the sudden convulsive twitch of the bridle hand inward on the chest that caused the charger to wheel rearward so abruptly. The weird shriek and the awful face as rider and horse disappeared haunt me now to this day, the first horror of that ride of horrors.

FROM THE TROT TO THE GALLOP.

As the line at the trumpet sound broke from the trot into the gallop, Lord Cardigan, almost directly behind whom I rode, turned his head leftward toward Captain Morris and shouted hoarsely, "Steady, steady, Captain Moorris!" The injunction was no doubt pointed specially at the latter, because he, commanding the regiment, one of the squadrons of which had been named to direct, was held in a manner responsible to the brigade commander for both the pace and direction of the whole line. Later, when we were in the midst of our torture, and mad to be out of it and have our revenge, were forcing the pace, I heard again, high above the turmoil and din, Cardigan's sonorous command, "Steady, steady, the 17th Lancers!" and observed him check with voice and outstretched sword Captain White, my squadron leader, as he shot forward abreast of the stern-disciplined chief leading the brigade. But, resolute man though he was, the time had come when neither the commands nor the example of Cardigan availed to restrain the pace of his brigade; and when to maintain his position in advance, indeed, if he were to escape being ridden down, he had to let his charger out from the gallop to the charge. For hell had opened upon us from front and either flank, and it kept open upon us during the minutes—they seemed hours—which passed while we traversed the mile and a quarter, at the end of which was the enemy. We had not broke into the charging pace when poor old John Lee, my righthand man on the flank of the regiment, was all but smashed by a shell; he gave my arm a twitch, as with a strange smile on his worn old face he quietly said, "Domino! chum," and fell out of the saddle. His old grey mare kept alongside of me for some distance, treading on and tearing out her entrails as she gallopped, till at length she dropped with a strange shriek. I have mentioned that my comrade, Peter Marsh, was my left-hand man; next beyond him was Private Dudley. The explosion of a shell had swept down four or five men on Dudley's left, and I heard him ask Marsh if he had noticed "what a hole that b——shell had made" on his left front. "Hold your foul-mouthed tongue," answered Peter, swearing like a blackguard, "when you may be knocked into eternity next minute!" Just then I got a musket-bullet through my right knee, and another in the shin, and my horse had three bullet wounds in the neck. Man and horse were bleeding so fast that Marsh begged me to fall out; but I would not, pointing out that in a few minutes we must be into them, and so I sent my spurs well home and faced it out with my comrades. It was about this time that Sergeant Talbot had his head clean carried off by a round shot, yet for about thirty yards further the headless body kept the saddle, the lance at the charge firmly gripped under the right arm.

CLOSE ON THE GUNS.

Well, we were nearly out of it at last, and close on those cursed guns. Cardigan was still straight in front of me, steady as a church, but now his sword was in the air; he turned in his saddle for an instant, and shouted his final command, "Steady! steady! Close in!" Immediately afterwards there crashed into us a regular volley from the Russian cannon. I saw Captain White go down and Cardigan disappear into the smoke. A moment more and I was within it myself. A shell burst right over my head with a hellish crash that all but stunned me. Immediately after I felt my horse under me take a tremendous leap into the air. What he jumped for I never saw or knew; the smoke was so thick that I could not see my arm's length around me. Through the dense veil I heard noises of fighting and slaughter, but saw no obstacle, no adversary, no gun or gunner, and, in short, was through and beyond the Russian battery before I knew for certain that I had reached it. I then found that none of my comrades were close to me; there was no longer any semblance of a line. No man of the Lancers was on my right, a group was a little way on my left. Lord Cardigan must have increased his distance during or after passing through the battery, for I now saw him some way ahead, alone in the midst of a knot of Cossacks. At this moment Lieutenant Maxes, his lordship's aide-de-camp, came back out of the tussle, and crossed my front as I was riding forward. I saw that he was badly wounded, and he called to me, "For God's sake, Lancer, don't ride over me! See where Lord Cardigan is," pointing to him, "rally on him!" I was hurrying on to support the brigade commander, when a Cossack came at me and sent his lance into my right thigh. I went for him, but he bolted; I overtook him, drove my lance into his back and unhorsed him just in front of two Russian guns which were in possession of Seageant-Majors Lincoln and Smith, of the 13th Light Dragoons, and other men of the brigade. When pursuing the Cossack I noticed Colonel Mayow deal very cleverly with a big Russain cavalry officer. He tipped off his shako with the point of his sword and then laid his head right open with the old cut seven.

FALL IN LADS.

The chase of my Cossack had diverted me from rallying on Lord Cardigan; he was now nowhere to be seen, nor did I ever again set eyes on the chief who had led us down the valley so grandly. The handful with the guns, to which I momentarily attached myself, were presently outnumbered and overpowered, the two sergeant-majors being taken prisoners, having been dismounted. I then rode towards Private Samuel Parkes, of the 4th Light Dragoons, who, supporting with one arm the wounded trumpet-major (Crawford) of his regiment, was with the other cutting and slashing at the enemies surrounding them. I stuck in to aid the gallant fellow, who was not overpowered until his sword was shot away, when he and the trumpet-major were taken prisoners and it was with difficulty I was able to cut my way out. Presently there joined me two other men: Mustard, of my own corps, and Fletcher, of the 4th Light Dragoons. We forced our way through ring after ring of enemies, fell in with my comrade, Peter Marsh, and rode rearward, breaking through party after party of Cossacks, until we heard the familiar voice of Corporal Morley, of our regiment, a great, rough, bellowing Nottingham man. He had lost his lance hat, and his long hair was flying out in the wind as he roared, "Coom'ere! coom'ere! Fall in, lads, fall in!" Well, with shouts and oaths he had collected some twenty troopers of various regiments. We fell in with the handful this man of the hour had rallied to him, and there joined us also under his leadership Sergeant-Major Ranson and Private John Penn, of the 17th. Penn, a tough old warrior, who had served with the 3rd Light in the Sikh war, had killed a Russian officer, dismounted, and with great deliberation accoutred himself with the belt and sword of the defunct, in which he made a great show. A body of Russian Hussars blocked our way. Morley, roaring Nottingham oaths by way of encouragement, led us straight at them, and we went through and out at the other side as if they had been made of tinsel paper. As we rode up the valley, pursued by some Hussars and Cossacks, my horse was wounded by a bullet in the shoulder, and I had hard work to put the poor beast along. Presently we were abreast of the Infantry, who had blazed into our right as we went down; and we had to take their fire again: this time on our left. Their firing was very impartial: their own Hussars and Cossacks following close on us suffered from it as well as we. Not many of Corporal Morley's party got back. My horse was shot dead, riddled with bullets. One bullet struck me on the forehead, another passed through the top of my shoulder; while struggling out from under my dead horse a Cossack standing over me stabbed me with his lance once in the neck near the jugular, and above the collar-bone, several times in the back, and once under the short rib; and when, having ragained my feet, I was trying to draw my sword, he sent his lance through the palm of my hand. I believe he would have succeeded in killing me, clumsy as he was, if I had not blinded him for the moment with a handful of sand. Fletcher at the same time lost his horse, and, it seems, was wounded. We were very roughly used. The Cossacks at first hauled us along by the tails of our coatees and our haversacks. When we got on foot they drove their lancebutts into our backs to stir us on.

RUSSIAN TREATMENT.

The writer here describes how, when they reached the Tchernaya, unlike the Cossacks, their Russian captors treated them with kindness and consideration, and then describes the following dramatic scene:—"About four the same afternoon," he continues, "when we were all very stiff and sore, General Liprandi, the Russian commander, was so good as to pay us a visit. He was very pleasant, and spoke excellent English. 'Come now, men,' he asked, 'what did they give you to drink? Did they not prime you with spirits to come down and attack us in such a mad manner?' William Kirk, of the 17th Lancers, an unwounded prisoner, who had lost his horse, was leaning against the door when Liprandi spoke. He had been punishing the Russian vodki a bit, and he stepped up to the General and said, 'You think we were drunk? By God, I tell you that if we had so much as smelt the barrel, we would have taken half Russia by this time!' Liprandi looked at him with a smile and remarked quite humorously, 'Indeed, then to be sure we should have had a poor chance!' Sergeant-Major Fowler, of the 4th Light Dragoons, had been run through the back by a Cossack lance, and was sitting in a corner. He was a fine dignified soldier, a gentleman born I believe, and one of the handsomest men in the Light Brigade. To give more room in the carts to his comrades, he walked every step of the fifty miles to Simferopol; his wound mortified, and he died within the week after his capture. Raising himself with great pain and difficulty, for his wound had stiffened, he stood upright and severly checked Kirk for his impertinent forwardness; then coming smartly to 'attention' before Liprandi and saluting the General, he said with great earnestness: 'On my honour, sir, except for the vodki that your men have given to some of them, there is not a man of us who has tasted food or drink this day. We left camp before daylight, and were continously in the field until we became prisoners of war. Our uncooked rations are still in our haversacks. Our daily issue of a mouthful of rum is made in the afternoon, and, believe me, sir, we don't hoard it. I wish all the men who have gone to their account this day were as free of sin as they were of drink!' Liprandi was moved. "You are a noble fellow," said he, "and I am sincerely sorry for you. I will order you some vodki, and will send you also some pens, ink, and paper, for some of you at least have parents, wives, or sweethearts; so write and tell them that they can rely on your being well treated."

THE FRENCH DEFEAT IN WEST AFRICA.

THE last arriving mail steamer at Liverpool from Sierra Leone carried particulars of the recent fighting between the French and the great Mahometan chief Samadou. The information was brought down to Sierra Leone by a trustworthy messenger, who had come through the country when the hostilities were in progress, and who had himself seen the prisoners taken, and also the heads of the white French officers who had fallen in the fight. When the messenger left the Chief's capital, Samadou had with him there an army of 7,500 men, the remainder, about 13,000 warriors, being at the different centres either fighting the French or waiting for them. The messenger confirmed the report of the taking of three towns by the French, but said Samadou had ordered his men to retire from them, and thus let them be captured. The Chief afterwards attacked two of the towns and recaptured them. One of these was Sanankoro. In these engagements the French lost heavily, and a number of the prisoners were taken by the victors. When the messenger left, Samadou was at a place called Sinakoro, which is about six miles from Sanankoro, and there the Chief's soldiers brought him 81 French prisoners and the heads of four white French officers. The 81 prisoners were all Senegalese, and, together with their rifles, were shown to the messenger, in order, no doubt, that he might take the news down to Sierra Leone. The messenger understood that Samadou did not intend to kill the prisoners, but to keep them as hostages. Samadou's troops also secured a few cases of cartridges and some biscuits. The Chief seemed delighted with his success. His plan of action was said to be very cunning, and his fighting men most devoted to him. In cases where Samadou or his officers found it expedient to retire they took the precaution of destroying the place and of clearing out every morsel or food or crops, so that the French had to carry with them continually the food for their men. Samadou's army consisted of about 20,000 men, and at least eight thousand of these were armed with chassepots. From what the messenger could glean, Samadou intended to retake the third town from the French. It was explained by the messenger that the country was most difficult of passage, and every bit of it was thoroughly known to the Mahometan Chief and his men. The French were experiencing much difficulty in the transport of both men and material.

HAVE ANIMALS A FORE-KNOWLEDGE OF DEATH?

THE "Spectator" publishes the following letter from Mr. R. Scot Skirving on the above subject:—'In a recent "Spectator" there is a quotation from Pierre Loti to the effect that 'animals not only fear death, but fear it the more because they are aware that they have no future.' Pierre Loti is a brilliant novelist, but I am not aware that he is a scientific naturalist, and I trust his idea is a mere chimera. Loti would take from the brutes the one privilege for which men may envy them, and endows them with a knowledge of the aftertime that we have only by revelation. However, two common-sense naturalists have published their belief that the lower animals have a foreknowledge of death, and one of them goes so far as to give an account of an old horse committing suicide. He says the animal frequently suffered from some internal disease, and that it deliberately walked into a pond, and putting its nostrils under water, stood thus till it dropped dead from suffocation. The incident, I think, is easily explained. Many horses drink in the manner described, and in old horses heart-disease is not uncommon. I imagine the stoppage of respiration caused a sudden and natural death from heart-disease. I should like to ask naturalists who think animals know that they must die, where they draw the line. They must stop somewhere between a dog and a dormouse. Poets have made far more frequent allusion to the subject than naturalists, and they may be quoted on both sides. Philip James Bailey, in illustration of his contention that hope is universal, says: 'And the poor hack that sinks down on the flints, upon whose eye the dust is settling, he hopes to die.' But we have, on the other hand, Shelley's 'Skylark,' with its 'ignorance of pain,' because it differs from men who 'look before and after.' Wordsworth's little girl of eight knew less than her dog, if she had one, for, says the poet, 'what could she know of death?' I admit that when the carnivora have crushed their prey to death, they cease to mangle them; but I fancy that is only because there is no more resistance; and a bull will trample on a hat and leave it when it becomes a shapeless mass. The nearest thing I ever saw to an apparent foreknowledge of death, was in the case of that least intelligent of dogs, a greyhound. I had to shoot it to prevent useless suffering from disease. It followed me willingly, but when I led it to a pit prepared as its grave, it instantly rushed off at its best speed. I suggest that it saw instinctively something unpleasant was about to happen, but it does not follow that death was present to its mind. Domestic poultry will furiously attack one of their number that struggles on the ground in its death-agony. They do not dream of death; they think its contortions are a challenge to combat."

MR. JOHN HYKOOP has been authorized to practice as a pleader in the courts of the Ahmedabad tDistrict.

AN AMUSING anecdote of Pope Pius the Ninth is related on the authority of Mr. Gladstone by the late Mr. Severn, the artist, in the specimens of his Roman Journals published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. When Mr. Gladstone was presented to the Pope in 1864 the conversation happened to turn on railways. The Pope declared that he would never permit railways in his dominions, as he believed they would injure the health of his subjects. Mr. Gladstone, thinking the Pope was not serious, pressed him more closely, and the Pope then said seriously that he was "sure the English people were subject to consumption from passing through the air so rapidly in railways. This (adds Mr. Severn) Mr. Gladstone told me himself."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 2).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col J G Fagan, General List, Cavalry; and Second Lieut C H Alexander, I S C (Probationer).

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Capts H E C Way, and R H Light, Indian Staff Corps, six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Major H E Penton, S C, Second-in-Comd, 7th Bo Infy, for one year.

Depy Commissary and Hony Capt C S Wiseman, Adjt Gen's Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut C Parkar to be Captain, vice Capt Doig, resigned; Lieut W H Wolff to be Captain, vice Captain Johnson, transferred to the 2nd Battn; and Second Lieut C H Ross to be Lieut, vice Lieut Parkar, promoted.

Capt J Fowle, 21st Hussars, Aid-de-Camp to H E the Governor, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for three months.

The following appointment is made:—7th Bombay Lancers.—Fatehkhan is appointed Jamadr on probation, vice Jamadar Umarkhan, shot at Quetta.

Second Lieut A N Lowell, Second Battn South Lancashire Regt, Probationer, I S C, is granted leave to Ceylon for three months, on medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Anderson is appointed to Act as a Member of the Board of Examiners to examine Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency during the absence of Mr A W Seabrook, on leave, or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col G E Hancock, President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt R P Colomb to Act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, vice Lieut-Col J M Hunter, proceeding on furlough, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr F S P Lely, I C S, on return from service under the Govt of India to do duty as Agent to H E the Governor at Surat with effect from the date of taking charge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T M Filgate, Insp-Gen of Prisons, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, vice Col G H F Codrington, who vacates his appointment in the Civil Dept:—Mr R H Vincent to be first grade Supt of Police, vice Col Codrington; Mr H J H Duggan to be second grade Supt of Police, vice Mr. Vincent; Mr E V Mackay to be third grade Supt of Police, vice Mr. Duggan; Mr L H Spence to be fourth grade Supt of Police, vice Mr Mackay; Mr R MacTier to be fifth grade Supt of Police, vice Mr Spence; Mr J E Penton to be first grade Assist Supt of Police, vice Mr MacTier; Mr T J B Thatcher to be second grade, Assist Supt of Police, vice Mr Penton.

H E in Council is so pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J E Down to be Dist Supt of Police, in the Satara District, vice Col Codrington; Mr W J Holland to be Dist Supt of Police in the Belgaum District; Mr F H Warden to be Dist Supt of Police in the Sholapur District; and Mr R MacTier to be Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba District, continuing to Act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad District, during the absence on leave of Mr L H Spence, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, Joint Subordinate Judge of Malvan, to Sangameshvar as Joint Subordinate Judge; and Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani, Joint Subordinate Judge of Sangameshvar, to Chiplun as Joint Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Lieut-Col S M Salaman, M D, to Act as Inspr-Genl of Prisons, during the absence of Mr. T M Filgate, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Kennedy, on being relieved by Major T R M Macpherson, to Act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmednagar Dist, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt H W Stevenson to Act as Supt of the Central Jail at Yeroda, during the absence of Surgn-Lieut-Col S M Salaman, MD, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr A E G Crawford, I C S, at the disposal of the Political Dept for employment on special duty, with effect from the date of relief, and to appoint Mr T S Hamilton, I C S, on being relieved at Dharwar by Mr J L Johnston, Indian C S, to Act as Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr W E Hart, Chief Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, to resign his appointment.

H E in Council is also pleased to confirm Mr C W Chitty, Barrister-at-Law, in the appointment of Chief Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major S Jackson, 1st Battn L N L Regt, to Act until further orders as Cantonment Magte of Devlali, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieut-Col C E Hussey, on leave, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the appointment. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Major Jackson to be a Magte of the first class with in the limits of the Cantonment of Devlali.

Messrs M D Mackenzie and H F Brayson, Magistrates of the first class and Sub-divisional Magistrates in the districts of Karachi and Shikarpur, respectively, are each invested with additional power.

Messrs G M Macpherson and E Hosking respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Commr in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind, on the 4th inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the remainder of Mr J W Orr's absence on furlough or pending further orders:—Mr. Limji N Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, to Act as Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction; Mr W Lane to Act as Head Assist to the Prothonotary and Commr for taking Affidavits; Mr J W Flanagan to Act as Second Depy Registrar and Commr for taking Affidavits.

Messrs G H Farran and Limji Nowroji Banaji respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Prothonotary, Testamentary and Intestate and Admiralty Registrar on the 6th inst.

Messrs Limji Nowroji Banaji and W Lane respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Assist to the Prothonotary on the same day.

Messrs W Lane and J W Flanagan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Depy Registrar on the same day.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the order of the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay appointing Mr E B Raikes, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Assist Commr for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, High Court, vice Mr A K Oliver, or pending further orders.

A'zam Bhimaji Gopal Tadkod, acting Head Karkun of taluka Gokak in the district of Belgaum, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Nilkant Vinayek Chhatre and Mr. Anant Vinayek Sohoni respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Thana Sub division.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T R D Bell, Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr A D Wilkins, Depy Consvtr of Forests, third grade and Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr S B Doig, Sanitary Engr, Bombay Presidency, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Surgn-Capt M A T Collie, M B, C M, Acting Resident Surgeon, European General Hospital, Bombay, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr A Cumino, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Pandurang Daji Adhikari to be Depy Collr, third grade, vice Rao Bahadur Yeshvant Moreshvar Kelkar seconded, with effect from date of vacancy.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the return of Mr A Stewart from leave:—Mr F Gleadow to do duty as Professor of Forestry, College of Science; Mr A D Wilkins to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Poona; Mr A Stewart to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R P Ryan to Act as Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, during the absence of Mr T R D Bell, on privilege leave, or pending further orders; and Mr G A Hight to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, for the same period, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Surgeon-Major D C Dividson to relieve Surgn-Capt H W Stevenson of his duties as Supt, Mahabaleshvar, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the follow ing appointments in modification of previou[illegible] and i consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr A D Wilkins:—Mr S Hornidge, A M I C E, to take charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, pending the arrival of Mr A Stewart; and Mr F Gleadow to retain charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, pending Mr Wilkin's return from leave, undertaking the duties of Professor of Forestory at the College of Science in addition.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt T E Dyson, M B, C M, to be Depy Sanitary Commr, Gujerat Registration District, vice Dr M B Kola, M D, retiring.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt T D C Barry to be Chemical Analyser to Govt, vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col I B Lyon, C I E, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Gopal Vishvambhar Grayatonde, L C E, on return from leave, is promoted to Ex Engr, fourth grade, temporary rank, with effect from 7th May 1892.

Mr P J Fitz Gibbon reverts to Asst Engr, 1st Grade, from that date.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr J Hykoop a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Ahmedabad District.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue Sanads to Messrs Narayan Vishwanath Sapre and Balaji Vithal Wagmore authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Nasik District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following Chitnises to the Collectors in the Northern Division are promoted to the rank of Mamlatdars, fourth grade:—

Messrs Harilal Rewdas, Kaira; Bhailal Purshotam, L C E, Surat; Lallubhai Bhaishankar, Panch Mahals; Raoji Dinkar, Thana; and Bulakhi Bapuji, Ahmedabad.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds:—Khan Saheb Dinshaw Jamsedji from Anand to Bardoli in the Surat Dist, with first class Magisterial allowance; Rao Saheb Chhaganlal Bhudarji from Bardoli to Dohad in the Panch Mahals, with first Class Magisterial allowance; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Iccharam from Gogha to Anan in the Kaira District; and Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabbhai from Dohad to Gogha in the Ahmedabad District.

Central Division.

On the retirement of Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Godbole, Mamlatdar of Srigonda, the following appointments and transfers are made:—A'zam Narayan Dattatraya Garde, L C E, to be subs pro tem Mamlatdar, fourth grade, and to be Mamlatdar of Taloda in Khandesh; Rao Saheb Annaji Ganesh Tilak to be Mamlatdar of Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar District; Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Bhide to be Mamlatdar of Nadgaon in the Nasik District; and Rao Saheb Narrayan Waman Deobhankar to be Mamlatdar of Amalner in the Khandesh District.

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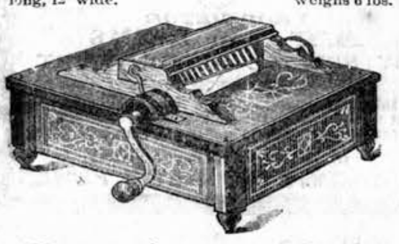

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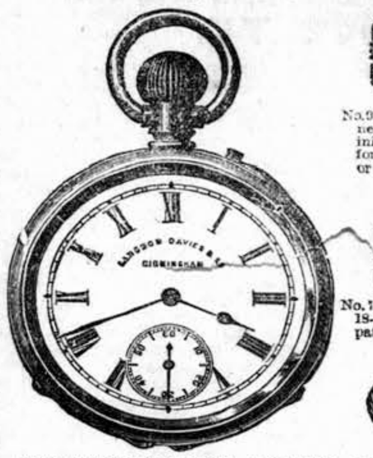

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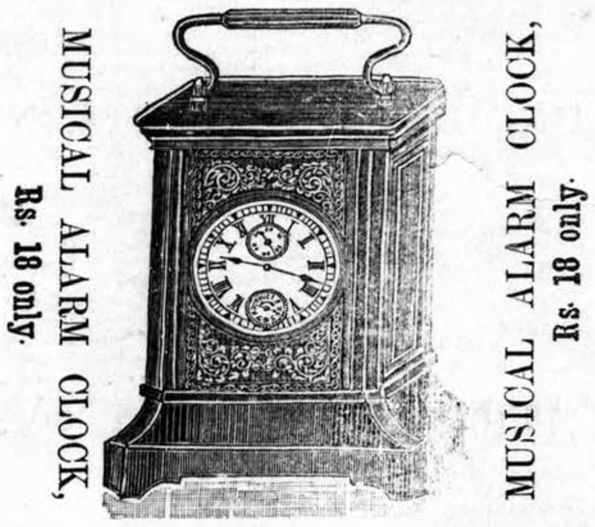

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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "B O S."

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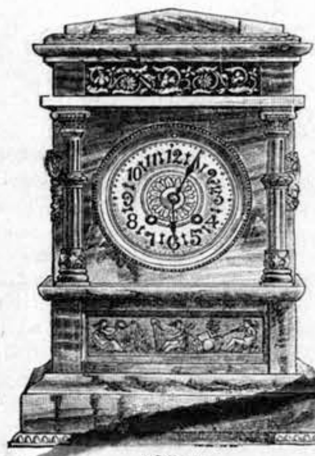

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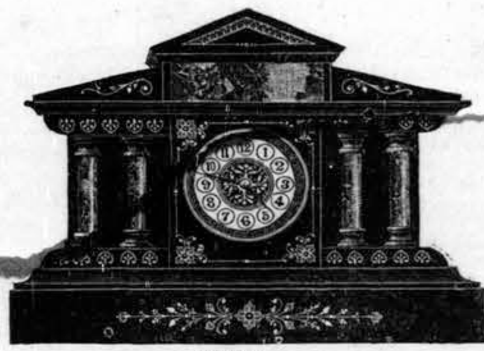

2846 G.

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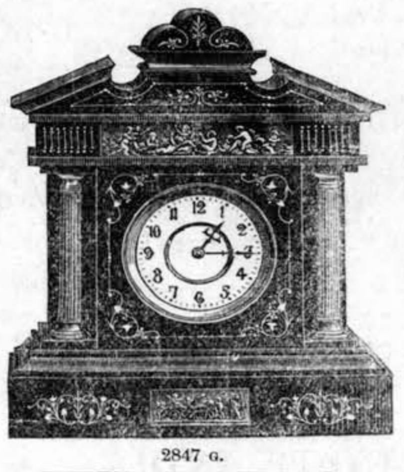

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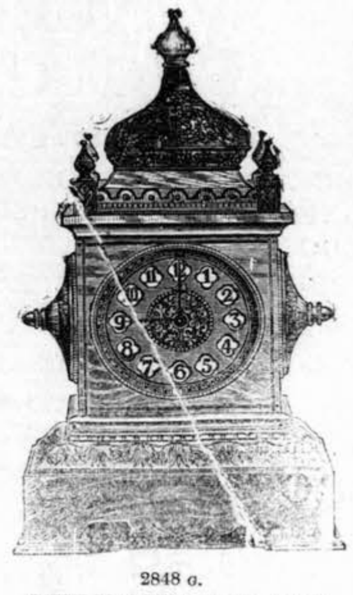

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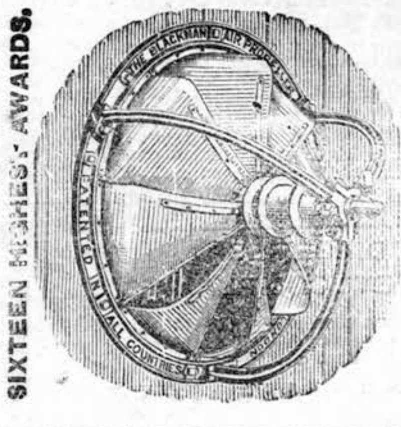

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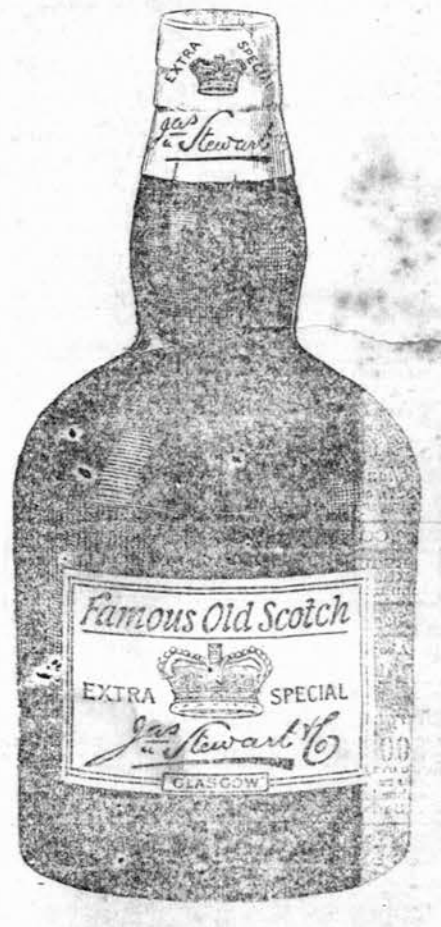

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